The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 5, 1868.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

Yesterday, at Philadelphia, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, all the Judges concurring, made a decision restoring to the Connellsville Railroad Company all its rights and franchises, which were unjustly and corruptly taken from it by the Legislature. This decision makes substantially an end of all controversy in this case. It is true, the matter is depending, in another form, before the Supreme Court of the United States, on an appeal taken from the judgment of the Circuit Court at Williamsport, which was that the act repealing the charter was unconstitutional and void; but it cannot be doubtful what the ultimate decision of that Court will be. The opinion of the Circuit Court will be sustained. But, if the decision of the Circuit Court shall be set aside, that result will be of no consequence. The decision of the Supreme Court of this State practically closes out the whole matter; that is, it restores the charter beyond all peradventure.

This is a subject in which this city has a great stake. Our people have been abused and calumniated because they felt they were outraged, and spoke and acted in accordance with that conviction. Justice has been long in coming—long, as measured by their impatience—and they hail it with the heartier satisfaction.

What adds to the gratification is the circumstance that the decision was unanimous. Not one of the Judges entertained the idea that reason or excuse for the repealing act ever existed.

It is fair to infer that, under this decision, the work on the road will be resumed and pushed to completion with the least possible delay.

THE ERIE CANAL COMPANY.

Mr. W. Milnor Roberts, consulting engineer of this company, made, on the 23d ult., a report to the President and managers thereof, relative to the original construction, present condition, and feasibility of enlargement of the canal, which has since been published in pamphlet form. He makes the length of the canal 136½ miles, divided into three sections; from Beaver to head of New Castle pool, 31 miles; from head of New Castle pool to Conneaut Lake, 60 miles, and from Conneaut Lake to Lake Erie, 45½ miles. The supply of water for the proposed enlarged capacity of the line he regards as abundant; and he estimates the cost of the enterprise at $1,867,754 34. As this computation was made upon the scale of prices existing some little time ago, it may be taken for granted a considerable less sum would now suffice.

In Erie county much interest is felt relative to this matter; as, also, generally along the line of the canal. Indeed, at the election last autumn it entered as a prominent element into the contest for State Senator.

It is now proposed to ask the Legislature to extend its credit to aid in the enlargement. If we are correctly informed, the plan is to get the State to issue its bonds for the amount required, taking a mortgage on the canal as security. The intention is, we believe, to bring a bill before the Legislature, to this end, during the current session.

According to the Report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, it now contains 486 criminal inmates—the largest number ever reached. During the year 113 were discharged; thirty-four were pardoned; five escaped, and two died; so that the whole number of prisoners for the year was 640. As the prison has only 318 cells, it is apparent that two-thirds of the number contain two prisoners instead of one, as the laws direct. Of course, this makes the solitary system, of which so much boasting has been heard, a nullity. We are not sorry for that, for we have no faith in the system, and think the sooner it shall be got rid of the better. But it ought to be superseded by some other definite system, not by what is in opugnation to all systems. Members of the present Legislature ought earnestly to consider this matter. The Inspectors cannot refuse to receive prisoners duly committed; and, receiving them, they cannot retain them in custody in the manner commanded by law. An effectual remedy ought to be provided for this condition of affairs.

The Sheriff of Luzerne county had levied on and advertised for sale all the property and franchises of the Union Coal Company. One portion of this property was acquired last year, the price paid being $1,750,000. The property of this Company, situated in Wayne county, was sold some weeks ago, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company becoming the purchaser, as it doubtless will be of the property located in Luzerne county. Indeed, it is quite probable the Union Coal Company was organized for the express purpose of being sold out; its property and franchises thus falling into the possession of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. This will work an augmentation of its privileges which it could hardly have obtained from the Legislature.

The Marine Hospital of Erie, Pa., was incorporated by the last Legislature, and was granted three hundred acres of land owned by the State, as a first appropriation. It is now proposed to enter into contract for the erection of suitable buildings for hospital purposes on a site containing one hundred acres, in the city of Erie, a part of the State land grant. Yesterday, Wilson King, Esq., of that city, and Mr. E. R. Porter, architect of Buffalo, N. Y., arrived here for the purpose of visiting and inspecting Dixmont Hospital, preparatory to adopting a plan for the proposed new buildings. They will visit that institution to-day and we feel sure will be favorably impressed with its general convenience, beauty and arrangement.

We yesterday mentioned that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States had publicly and coarsely boasted that the body of which he is a member would upset the Reconstruction Policy of Congress. Both his matter and manner demonstrated what we have heretofore affirmed, that Judges are as completely politicians, as editors or members of Congress, and can as little be trusted to decide impartially where questions dividing political organizations are involved. On motion of Mr. Schofield this reported trade has been referred to the Judiciary Committee for investigation. If the published statement shall be sustained, that Judge ought speedily to be impeached and deposed.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which is the actual owner of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, have a surplus of near two millions of dollars. Under the most discouraging circumstances it has refused to divest itself of this proprietorship, even upon conditions assuring the completion of the connection as speedily as possible after the settlement of the legal impediments. It is, consequently, reasonable to infer, since the restoration of the charter by the Supreme Court, that work on the unfinished portion of the line will be resumed upon the incoming of spring, and that the whole will be pushed to completion at the earliest practicable moment.

Erie is without a Board of Trade. A city of so much importance, and destined to all such a high place, to be without the necessary auxiliary of a Chamber of Commerce is like a ship without a rudder.

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CITY TIME.

In the "Life of Sam Slick," it is told how that Yankee pedler, when he found it impossible by ordinary means, to induce a farmer to buy one of his Connecticut clocks, would ask permission to leave it until his return on his "circuit."

This device, it appears, seldom failed to secure a customer; for the family which had once given it a place on the kitchen mantle, finding it grow a necessity of life, paid the clock maker his own price, rather than see the Connecticut treasure depart on the returning wagon.

Our "City Time" seems to be one of those conveniencies, which we did not know was needed, till we tried it, and whose value would only be felt, if we were exposed to the chance of its loss. A year or two ago we used to look in at the watchmaker's occasionally to make sure our time was right (or wrong) within a few minutes; but to-morrow, when a single stroke on the Court House bell sends the hour to every one, our citizens will give Mr. Reed an unconscious testimony to their dependence on his accuracy, by the simultaneous comparison of several hundred time keepers with his, whose verdict every one takes as final.

We are thus accustomed to refer through the telegraph to our standard clock, by which we set our watches. But what is the clock set by? The answer to this question can show nothing new to the scientific reader, but may interest some who would reply "by the sun," as a matter of course; and, in fact, the idea that the sun keeps time of unimpeachable uniformity, seems common enough even among people of good general education, to excuse us for assuring any one who so supposes that if he have a watch of ordinary excellence he may be sure that it keeps more regular time than the sun does.

It is true enough that we can deduce the time by computation, when we know the sun's error, but this method does not give the most accurate results, and the reader who cares to know the process of finding the time, from which, at second hand, we daily set our watches and regulate our appointments, should endeavor to obtain admittance (not usually an easy matter) to some of the larger observatories of the country, where the original data are obtained on which is formed the Nautical Almanac by which the local time is calculated in all the principal cities.

We shall find such observatories, furnished with means to obtain the time to a small fraction of a second, in or near every large city of the Northern and Middle States, except Pittsburgh; and an hour in one will probably give the visitor some new ideas of the remoteness of the causes which may effect his personal comfort, and of the conditions of a struggle carried on by man against the imperfection of his own senses.

Who would suppose that the practical wants of life would create a demand for an accuracy in the knowledge of the time, which would treat a single second of error as an unpardonably gross mistake? Yet an error of a considerable part of a mile in a vessel's reckoning is in some cases caused by such *second* that the chronometer is wrong, and considering that the shipping of the country depends on this little instrument and its companion, the Nautical Almanac, the reader may be less surprised to hear that to obtain the time so that resulting predictions shall not be one-tenth of a second in error, is an object important enough to cause this Government to support a large observatory and a corps of Astronomers at the public cost.

If we suppose ourselves visiting such an observatory this evening, to see how the time is found; we shall pass by many other instruments to view the "transit," here, a powerful telescope, mounted between two tall and very massive piers, each formed of a single block of granite. The instrument is in all its parts an example of the extremest accuracy which mechanical skill can reach. Were one of the steel axles on which it turns, for instance, one ten thousandth of an inch larger than the other, a perceptible error would exist in each observation. Now, "one ten-thousandth of an inch" is here to be understood, not as a figure of speech, but quite literally; and accordingly, we shall be told that these axles have been turned with a diamond, since the imperceptible waste of the finest ordinary lathe-tool, would interfere with the result.

The piers are carefully wrapped in "jackets" to prevent sudden change of temperature, and yet under the delicate tests furnished by the observations themselves, are found to alter in height from day to day, and to sway forward and back, by quantities utterly insensible to our unaided senses.

We shall see little of this, at an evening visit. The room is dark; there is probably no conversation, and certainly no fire, although the temperature is far below freezing, and the observer, who is lying on his back upon a sort of handcar, with nothing between him and the sky, must have a cold time of it. There is a continuous opening in front and above him, through which the January winds enter freely; whatever around is not stone and brick is brass and iron, and there is not even the ticking of a clock to break the silence.

In a few moments we hear a series of raps which seem to come from the observer, who now rolls himself and his car back on a little railway which runs under the telescope, and we may, if we please, examine it. Noticing that it points exactly South, so that the star will be seen just as it crosses the meridian we look in.

We shall see nothing but a glare of yellow light, across which stretch five vertical wires, the middle one representing the meridian, while to the left glitters the star, which has just crossed and which is flickering as though about to go out, and seems retreating toward the East with startling rapidity.

The raps were made by the observer as it crossed the wires, and leaving him to resume his monotonous labor, we pass to a distant room, well lighted and warmed, where electricity is carrying the result of his watchings.

Here ticks, with slow distinctness, the Sidereal clock, the ultimate effort of the horologist's art. It has little peculiar in its exterior except a dial divided into twenty four hours and a flash of light, which springs from the end of the pendulum at every swing.

Near by, with lively clicking, a brass cylinder turns, by separate mechanism, once a minute. It is covered with paper, on which a pen traces an endless line as the cylinder turns beneath, while at every flash from the pendulum the pen is twitched aside, as if by an invisible hand, and instantly recovers itself, leaving the line thus broken at regular intervals, each of which correspond to a second of the clock.

While we look, the observer at the other end of the building has seen a star approaching the wires, and now, though we cannot hear his distant raps on the telegraph key, we see their effect on the paper before us, on which the pen makes a mark as the key is struck, and then another, and another, till five are recorded. These signal the time when the star passed the five wires in the transit, the middle one marking the moment of its passage across the meridian; and if we stop the mechanism, and remove the paper, we shall find recorded there the hour, the minute, the second, and the fraction of a second, when the star crossed.

Certain allowances made, the laterval between the star's passages from day to day is invariable, and if the clock records too early a time for its transit, the clock is slow, always supposing that the telescope is pointed truly. After all the multiplication of delicate mechanism, however, it must be plain that if the telescope points in the least to the East or West of South, the time recorded will not be that of the star's crossing the true meridian, and consequently will not be right, so that any imperfection in the instrument or adjustments will affect the result.

The peculiar accuracy attained is due less to the beautiful mechanism than to the forecast of the astronomer himself. The striking peculiarity of the whole process now comes into view.

The astronomer knows that *some* error lies in each part of the best instrument, and in its most careful adjustment, which will vitiate the result, he seeks, if it be not allowed for. He will not assume then, for example, that those diamond turned axles are equal; *absolutely* equal; he knows they are not; but he will know by how many hundred thousandths of an inch they differ, and calculate by how much that minute difference has diverted his telescope from its true plane.

Thus, that imperfection which we all agree theoretically to exist in the most perfect human work, here appears as a sensible fact, is hunted down, and has its effect allowed for by mathematical computations which adapt themselves to every varying forms of error until a final result is reached correct to a few hundredths of a second of time.

We cannot without difficulty, conceive of any accuracy so great that the sum of ten separate mistakes should make a total of error, less than the time which elapses between the ticks of a clock and each separate error, be a measurable quantity; yet this result is exceeded.

It is not easy to realize, either that such a struggle against the limitation which nature seems to set our senses, should be called for by the common wants of life; yet it is so, and we might point out many very important results dependent upon it.

To confine ourselves to one: it is the cause of a difference in the market price of every imported article that navigation is incomparably safer since science has given the seaman the means of knowing at all times his position on the ocean, and this knowledge is due to such labor as we have described. The Nautical Almanac of England and America, calculated from these observatories, have lowered the rates of marine insurance throughout the maritime world, and directly reduced the cost of every English pile used in our workshops, and every French silk worn by our ladies; and every pound of spice sold by our grocers. While last, yet scarcely least, without them we should no longer be able to rely on our "City Time."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—Hon. W. L. Sharkey, E. M. Yerger and A. H. Handy, have been appointed delegates from Mississippi to the Democratic National Convention.

—A Republican State Convention is called in Ohio for March 4th, to nominate State officers and appoint delegates to the National Convention.

—R. M. Lyttle and N. C. Wilson, Esqs., have been elected delegates to the Republican State Convention, from the Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin representative district, with instructions to support Gen. Grant for President, Gov. Curtin for Vice President, Gen. Hartranft for Auditor General, and General Campbell for Surveyor General.

—Senator Dixon expresses a fear of the Democrats losing the next election in Connecticut. He says that there are a large amount of bonds held by wealthy Democrats all over the State, and that the Democratic party in the West is determined to commit the party to pay the bonds in greenbacks, and on that, he says, they will lose all hope in all of the New England States.

—We learn from the Philadelphia *Ledger* that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have conveyed all the line of canals from Columbia to Hollidaysburg to the Pennsylvania Canal Company. The consideration money expressed in the deed is $2,650,000. One of the objects of this movement, we understand, is the enlargement of the canal by a special company, and one of the good results hoped for is the greater and more certain facilities for the accommodation of the heavy tonnage from the various coal regions that now find outlet by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that a Conservative Senator who recently called upon President Johnson found him in a very peaceable disposition, with not the slightest indications of any warlike tendencies, except upon General Grant, whom he charged with considerable warmth as having sold out to the Radicals. He says he has concluded to allow Stanton to serve out the rest of the term, but he is determined he shall have no more power or duty than is conferred upon him by statute. He says he would like to put some one else in the War Department, but he has been assured that were he to send an angel into the Senate for confirmation they would quickly throw the name back marked "rejected," and so he does not wish to give them any more chances to offer him an insult.

It is astonishing what sudden conviction and repentance has been wrought in the minds of members of the Legislature by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Connellsville Railroad! By a unanimous vote both Houses have consented to do a plain act of justice which it is probable neither would have done at all, if their refusal would have hindered the consummation. Since the doing of wrong in this special thing can no longer be made profitable, many members are stirred with an irresistible impulse towards honesty!

It has been maintained by certain individuals on the eastern side of the State that the restoration of the Connellsville charter, and the consequent construction of a direct line of railroad between Pittsburgh and Baltimore, would damage Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The stock market at Philadelphia, which ought to be taken as a safe criterion in the case, tells a different story. The shares of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have decidedly advanced in price since the decision of the Supreme Court.

—Mount Vesuvius, (says a special dated Naples, Italy, Jan. 2,) which has continued in eruption with greater or less intensity since its occurrence in the past year, has culminated in an unusual and very fatal catastrophe. On the 28th ult. the side of Mount Vesuvius lying right opposite the gate of Castello Neopics, one of the fortifications of Naples, situated between the Royal Palace and the sea, fell, tumbling outward, destroying portions of several houses, built in the vicinity, and overwhelming carriages and other conveyances passing on the highway at the moment. The scene is melancholy and full of ruin. The road running in the neighborhood of the volcano is filled with rocks and earth, which had just formed a part of the mountain. This extraordinary event has also been attended with considerable loss of life, but the number killed has not been ascertained.

—It is stated the Congressional Ways and Means Committee has decided not to reduce the tax on whisky.

POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Speech of Hon. Thomas Williams,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives, January 13, 1868, on the Bill Declaring What Shall Constitute a Quorum of the Supreme Court, and to Regulate the Jurisdiction Thereof.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania. The object of the amendment reported by the committee to the Senate bill is to preserve this Government in its original spirit, and protect its people in the enjoyment of the rights intended to be secured to them by its fundamental law, by protecting that law as well against the encroachments of the States as from the ambition or infirmities of its accredited expounders, acting through the more insidious and alarming process of judicial construction, which is so often but another name for judicial legislation.

The purpose of the amendment just offered by me, which is no other than a copy of the bill that, under a feeling of profound alarm for the tranquility of the nation and the preservation of the just balances of the Constitution, was introduced by me into the last Congress, and again renewed and referred upon the inauguration of the present one, is to make that protection sure by exacting the highest security that the authority of Congress can demand and the nature of the circumstances will admit.

To this end it provides that not less than a full bench shall sit in judgment upon the will of the people as declared through their Representatives, and that nothing short of the unanimous agreement of the favored few, holding their places by appointment of the Executive, shall nullify that will, by breaking the scepter of the law giver, and striking his ordinances dead at his feet.

The amendment of the committee, while it accepts and incorporates the principle enunciated in my bill, and so far challenges my approval, reduces the security provided for by it by compromising on a two third vote, which, under the present constitution of the Supreme Court, would add one voice only to the number now required to undo the work of Congress, and give, perhaps, a new law to the people; and in this, I think, falls short of the necessities of the case and the high requirements of public duty.

The difference, then, is only one of measure or degree—a mere question of more or less—between the highest possible security and an inferior or lower one. And here, I think, it may be affirmed with confidence that the legislator, holding, as he does, a public trust, and not dealing upon his own account or for his own private interest, has no absolute discretion, no choice, indeed, but to take the higher and superior. Assuming the need of a guarantee for the public safety, he cannot, in my judgment, demand too much; his only question is, what is the minimum of risk possible. When the great interests—perhaps the life—of a nation are involved, I take it to be his clear duty to waive no security, but to

"Make assurance double sure,
And take a bond of fate."

The point once admitted, as it is here, that we may require any more than a majority, the whole question is surrendered. If we may exact two-thirds it is transparent that we may exact the whole. And who shall say, if we may do this, that the lowest security which the country shall enjoy shall be less than the unanimity of the jury box? If that is practicable, why not insist upon it?

To these questions there can be no answer except that it is unreasonable, or inexpedient and unnecessary. But is this so? Let us see.

It is not certainly unreasonable to insist that if the judgments of perhaps two hundred representative men, of the elite of the nation, drawn mainly from the legal profession, and embodying a large portion of its wisdom and experience, are to be overruled by a little conclave of some seven or eight not chosen by the people at all, and no wiser or better than themselves, the oracle whose nod is claimed to be equal to the stamp of fate shall give out no discordant utterance. It is wise to require that no unknown law which was claimed by our ancestors as their birth-right has ordained that the life, and liberty, and property, even of the humblest citizen, shall not be taken away without the unanimous verdict of a jury of his peers. Who shall say that the life of a great State, the liberties of a great people, are not entitled to the same protection, and that four or five men out of a body so constituted—nay, even a bare majority of those four or five—shall determine in the last resort, and without appeal, whether, at any moment, the extent of its own charter of freedom, in defiance of the sense of the millions who, under all the forms of the Constitution, have declared their sovereign will?

I did not regard it as unlikely that the proposition, which I had the honor to introduce nearly a year ago, would startle the profession at first sight as an alarming innovation, and I am not sure that this expectation has been entirely disappointed. It could scarcely be otherwise in a country like ours, corrupted by money, or reduced or overawed by power. The life and liberty and property of the citizen were not to be trusted to the keeping of the majority, or taken away except by the unanimous assent of all his judges, passing in criminal cases as well as civil, from the law upon the statute to the glory of England, as it is the boast of America, that not one of the great natural rights, whose protection is the only legitimate object of all government, shall be disturbed, even in the smallest particular, without the unanimous judgment of a larger bench than that which claims to pass, by a divided vote, upon the fundamental law of a great nation, and in effect to nullify that law, or to make it speak in accordance with its own imperial behests. Who, then, shall say that there is in this amendment anything unreasonable or unprecedented, or any departure from the analogies of our Constitution; or that a nation may not borrow in its extremity, for the preservation of its life, the securities it has already thrown around the humblest individual and the lowliest home?

If there is anything that is transcendently and indefensibly unreasonable, it is in the idea that it should be competent for even any seven or eight men, however exalted, and with like passions and infirmities as ourselves, either to legislate away by construction the great charter of our liberties, or to set aside decrees of the high council of the nation, embodying, as it always does, a large share of the intelligence and all of the majesty of a great people, and in effect to bind everybody but itself. That is an anomaly necessitated, perhaps, by the fact of a written Constitution, but still an anomaly that may well startle us, in view of the possibilities that are so strongly suggested by the present condition of the nation, wherein its highest judicial tribunal is invoked and depended upon, as a powerful, nay, a resistless auxiliary in the war waged by the Executive against the power that is intrusted under the Constitution with the making of its laws. There was a time when it was seriously doubted whether there was any authority in the States or the United States that could declare an act of the law-making power to be invalid because it conflicted with the constitutions of either. That question has been settled affirmatively on grounds that may be, perhaps, conceded to be unanswerable, and which I will not, at all events, attempt to controvert. It was apparently the logical and necessary result of an antagonism between a superior law and an inferior one, which could not be reconciled without the surrender of one or other of them. If the fundamental, and of course the higher law was not to prevail in such a strife, the Constitution but a mockery, and its people, who have a common inheritance in its provisions, it is idle to hope that it can be looked up securely under the custody of any seven or eight men outside, as so many doctors of the Sanhedrim, with the high prerogative of reading and interpreting to the people, as the imperfect judgment or the more caprice pf a majority of them may determine. The statesman who holds that we cannot safely trust ourselves, and that our only security is in such a guardianship surrenders the idea of self-government as a visionary and impracticable thing, and confesses that a political State cannot exist without a master. That is an ancient superstition. Wise men of old and some of modern times have entertained it. The world has generally been governed under it, often by a hierarchy. It was supposed for a long time to have been exploded here. It is now revived under the auspices of the Democratic party—once so hostile to this *regime*—in the idea that a select body of lawyers, or rather of lawyers—is the only safe depository of the supreme power of the State. The difference is only between an oligarchy and a monarchy—between eight sacerdotal masters—a sort of conclave of cardinals in their robes of office and gowns, and a single royal one in purple. Without disparagement to either of these high professions, and certainly with none to that to which nearly forty years of my own life have been devoted, and which is now sought by some to be dethroned at this Capitol as the absolute master of the State, I must be excused for thinking that, however flattering may be the offer of the crown to us, may people would, perhaps, prefer the purple, with all its attendant perils, to the sable and cowls of either the priest or the pedagogue.

If it has been found, however, that the liberties of Englishmen could not be safely trusted to their courts, how much less likely is it that ours, as a people, will be to be entitled securely to the same hands here. It may be truly said of the judiciary of the mother-land, that since the era of the great Revolution, for a period now of near two hundred years, there have been no tribunals more exempt from the frailties of humanity, and have more nearly approximated to the idea of unerring wisdom and perfect justice; and it is to the fact that the highest honors of the profession are only accessible to the highest excellence, that there are no loftier rewards to tempt ambition, even the most restless and insatiable, and that there is a homogeneity among its people which frees it from the adulteration of foreign and inferior ethnic elements, that it is indebted for these exalted qualities. No favoritism rules in the selection of its judges. The leader in the forum steps by an admitted right of succession into the first vacancy on the bench. It is scarcely within the power of the Crown itself to disregard this rule in its appointments. Tapped by the trained athletes, and single out even the greatest of the parliamentary leaders for such a place, would shock the moral sense of the whole realm. Not so unfortunately, with us.

There is, perhaps, scarce a Congressman or Cabinet officer, who has been long enough in public life to unlearn all of law that he ever knew, whose modesty would prevent him from seeking or accepting the mantle that has fallen from the shoulders of a Marshall or a Story. It is not unlike that the bar in this country that the honors of the profession are awarded, as their undisputed right; and they are, perhaps, not sought by them, for the reason that the rewards are not commensurate with the earnings of the higher class of professional men. And therefore it is that the bar is in most cases superior to the bench, as it cannot be where the usage prevails of selecting the judges from the ablest of its members; and therefore it is, too, that the spectacle of a divided court is, of late years especially, so common a thing, that unanimity is the exception rather than the rule, and lawyers themselves are startled at the idea of prescribing a condition that to them seems impossible. I take leave to say that it is no more impossible than the harmonious agreement of a jury. It is questions of facts alone that are the most fruitful sources of difference among men. In matters of pure science, as the law is sometimes claimed to be, there is no great room for controversy. High culture and thorough discipline will go far to secure accordance in opinion. The best lawyers will be seldom found to differ where they are agreed upon the facts. It is only the pretenders, the mere sciolists, that convert what ought to be the temple of concord into an arena of perpetual strife, on the bench as well as at the bar. In the long term of thirty-two years, during which Lord Mansfield presided over the Court of King's Bench, there were, if my recollection serves me right, but two cases of division among the judges of that court—one the case of Millar vs. Taylor, upon the great question of literary property, and the other that of Perrin vs. Blake, upon the application of the rule in Shelley's case—and no reversals in the Exchequer Chamber or in the House of Lords, except in those two cases, wherein the dissenting judge was Yates, who was decided to be right in both. Another Yates might save the Constitution here against even the errors of another Mansfield by the adoption of the proposed amendment. And what is there, in view of this striking chapter of judicial history, which is only singled out by way of illustration of the general harmony that prevails in England, to prevent the achievement of the same results, or far as I am acquainted with them, that may attend the law making power ought to be declared invalid on the ground of conflict with the Constitution, except in a very clear case, (Fletcher *ex* Peck, 6 Cranch, 128; Rasp. *ex* Duquet, 3 Yates, 492; Eakin *ex* Robb, 12 S. & R. 330,) in the first named case Judge Marshall says, in delivering the opinion of the court:

"The question whether a law be void for its repugnancy to the Constitution is at all times a question of much delicacy, which ought seldom, if ever, to be decided in the affirmative in a doubtful case. It is not a light implication of vague conjecture that the Legislature is to be presumed to have transcended its powers and its acts to be considered void. The opposition between the Constitution and the law should be such that the judge feels a clear and strong conviction of their incompatibility with each other."

And this is reason. When we look to the fact that every law enacted by the United States Congress is subjected to the ordeal of a bench of judges in the Judiciary Committee of each House; undergo public discussion and scrutiny on the floors of both; be affirmed by the votes of at least one hundred and twenty men, comprising among them a large number of lawyers of learning and ability, and many of them at least the peers of the judges of the Supreme Court themselves, and then either approved by the President, or reviewed and affirmed upon objections made by a two-third vote of both Houses of Congress, indeed, if the court could have held any other language in regard to it. When they say, however, that the case must be a clear one, they affirm by an inevitable logic the principle of my amendment. The case can be said to be a clear one where all but one out of eight judges dissents, as no decision is regarded as an unimpeachable authority, even in an ordinary case, where there has been a division on the bench; and none *a fortiori* ought to be considered as of that sort as of any weight or value whatever. It may be that the dissenting judge is, as in the case of Yates, the ablest lawyer of the number, and therefore it is no unusual thing to find, as in that of Custis in the Dred Scott case, that the dissenting opinion is the more thoroughly considered and satisfactory of the two. It is not mere brute numbers that ought to prevail in the forum of reason, or in other words, of law, which is supposed to be the perfection of it. The vulgar idea of a mere majority is one that is only properly admissible on grounds of convenience if not necessary, because in the case of conflicting wills it is impossible that both can prevail. (1 Tucker's Black Commentaries, Appendix 168-172; 9 Dane Abr. 126; Story's Commentaries, section 330) has no proper place in the comparison of opinions, which are not to be tested, as Tacitus, I think, expresses it in regard to the great councils of the Germanic tribes, by numeration, but by weight. It follows, however, from the theory of the whole fabric, that the law, which is but the voice of the people speaking through their Representatives, is entitled to the benefit of every doubt, and ought not to be pronounced unconstitutional where there is any room for dispute, and that they must decide if they would be consistent with themselves. The effect of this amendment therefore is only to hold them to the logical consequences of a doctrine which has been distinctly, emphatically, and repeatedly enunciated by themselves.

We are so much accustomed in this country to the idea of a majority, as the fundamental one on which all republican government must practically rest, that we are apt to overlook the fact that its foundation in the very nature of things, and that every departure from it must do violence to the letter of our institutions. Allow me to say that this is a great mistake. The idea is exclusively a social principle, and has no more to do with anything in nature as the right of superior numbers to govern the inferior. Mr. Burke, whose richly furnished, comprehensive and philosophic mind was brought by the leading events of his time to the application of the principles of the great principles that lie at the foundation of all government, holds this language in his "appeal from the new to the old Whigs:"

"We are but little affected by things which are habitual that we consider this idea of a majority as if it were a law of our original nature, but I (self-acquisitive very much existing in a part only, is one of the most violent fictions of positive law that has ever been forced upon us in the shape of a political incorporation. Out of civil society nature knows nothing of it; nor are men, even in bodies, governed by it, but by force or by some other wise than a very long training, brought at all to submit to it."

"This name of majority, where wills may be so nearly equal, where according to circumstance the smaller number may be the stronger force, is the common name by which a power is disguised, for this purpose. The constitutionality of that law has never been doubted by anybody. If it was valid when enacted, it is certainly not made otherwise by the reduction that has since taken place in the number of the judges. If it is still the law, then, by a further reduction of the number, the now existing quorum might become the whole, and upon this argument the constitutionality of so much of the amendment at least as requires a hearing before a full bench is fully demonstrable.

And now, in the second place, as to the power of Congress to require the concurring opinions of the whole or what it may choose to declare a quorum, upon any decision which they may propose to make against the validity of any of its laws.

It is to be remembered always that the authority of the court is a purely delegated one. It does not follow, therefore, as a conclusion of reason, from the doctrine that a majority of several joint depositaries may dispose of the joint property, or because a corporate body may act in the same way in relation to a matter which concerns themselves, that the same rule shall apply to a public trust, except perhaps, in cases where it is called into exercise by the act of God, though it were not the business of the statesman to meet the danger that is exigent. In quiet times the chance for reform are rare. The measure now proposed was a proper one at all times. The present tended from the very nature of the constitutes, through an imminent peril, its absolute necessity.

Spiritualism.

Recently a man named McEwen, was indicted at Newark, N. J., for appearing before a court of justice, and in the criminal occurred the present week, the jury being out fifteen hours without agreeing upon a verdict. The case will be understood from the testimony of Miss Albina Reeves, a young and handsome lady of nineteen years:

At the time the exhibition occurred, which was alleged to be carried on by trickery, I think, to the death of her sister, who died a short time previously; I do not remember the exact language she or Mc-Ewen used at the time, but there was nothing improper was said by anyone of us, neither did we make any immodest gestures at this or any other time; I have known Mr. McEwen since last November, my belief is decidedly in favor of the spirit theory; I do not know why Mr. McEwen appeared as he did on New Year's day; only that he did it at the request of my mother; ma did these things several times; I think four times previously; she wanted to crucify him, and show to the world that she was sane. When she put her arms around Mr. McEwen's neck, she represented herself as the mother of Christ, but I did not believe it, and thought that we were all ordinary men and women; I did not feel any shame at the time; thought there was the first to undress on this occasion.

A negro girl was expelled from a church in Louisville a week or two ago. She afterward appeared and took her seat in the "amen corner," and was summarily ejected. She sued the ejectors for damages, and brought a witness who gave the following luminous testimony: "I was standing rite 'cross from de church, and see sister Brecklaredge throw'n out 'o the church, and ifit hadn't been fur de iron railin' she would ab fell down and broke her neck. I was once a member ob dat church, and was 'spelled base I said de preacher was wrong in preaching dat when Christ was eight years old he was practicing law in de San Hibian Islands."

POETICAL.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"MONEY."

BY J. WILLIAM POPE.

O, thou most wonderful, almighty thing
Of all mankind, yea, even kings, a King!
Where thou dost reign, there is no throne but thine.
Deserts are laid on things profane—divine;
Thou didest the brave with double honor bring,
The lowly slave thine inspirations feel.
For thee the wandering minstrels pipes and sing,
To thee the wise their stores of wisdom bring.
In thee the judge—the statesman put their trust,
If thing but blind their eyes with shining dust.
To thee the hosts of traitors humbly kneel,
Or lift aloft the glitt'ring, deadly steel,
At thy command, oft virtue hides her head,
Earth's angels change to demons fierce and dread.
And men whom God has called to lead his sheep,
Off sleek—more than duty—how to sweep,
Like famished wolves, upon the sleepless fold,
Mislead the lambs, destroy the weak and old.
For thee the maid will simper, weep and sigh,
Appear too good for earth, but for the sky.
For thee the youth all arts of arms boast,
Bow to his love, eternal duty swear;
And if they win, they rule to hell to state,
And end—ere each other, but too late.
For thee will men damnation dealin drams,
To breath—nay, and lewd as monk as lambs.
While fiends stand round to track him on his way,
And fix the dark make havoc of their prey.
For thee will long-faced christians (!) make their prayers,
And spider-like, spread out their cunning snares.
By thee have all earth's evils had their birth;
From thee come sorrow, envy, hate and dearth,
And all who love *thee* more than God, do sin.
And thou will upon hell and let them in.
All this thou dost, but this thou can'st not do,
Ope heavens gate and let one spirit through.

Pittsburgh, January 27, 1868.

BIRDS FOR A CALLER.

BY GEORGE R. BURNS.

Close his eyes; his work is done!
What to him is friend or foeman,
Rise or set of sun,
Hand of man, or hand of woman?
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know:
Lay him low!

As man may, he fought his fight,
Proved his truth by his endeavor;
Let him sleep in solemn night,
Sleep forever and forever.
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know:
Lay him low!

Fold him in his country's stars,
Roll the drum and fire the volley!
What to him our wars and wars?
What but death bemock ing folly?
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know;
Lay him low!

Leave him to God's watchful eye.
True is to the land he made him
Mortal love weeps idly by;
God alone is pure to aid him:
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know
Lay him low!

A HEART OF STONE.

BY JOHN HARRINGTON.

Whence comes my love! O heart, disclose!
It was from cheeks that shame the rose.
From lips that seem to live in song,
From eyes that mock the diamond's blaze,
From tresses rippling in the sun,
Ah, me! 'twas from a heart like stone.

The blushing cheek speaks modest mind,
The lips befitting words most kind,
The eye does tempt but to allure,
And seems to say 'tis Cupid's fire;
Yet all so fair but speak my moan,
With naught but heart of stone.

Why thus, my love, so wild bespeak
Sweet eye, sweet lip, sweet blushing cheek—
Yet not a heart to save my pain!
O Venus! 'tis a cruel game again!
Make not so fair to cause our moan.
Or make a heart that's like our own.

STANZAS ON JOHNSON.

BY COTTERSMITH

When Andrew Johnson stooped to treason
Men frowned too sin to call it by;
What charm can give the creature reason,
Or wash his bosom's stains away?

The proper course for him to follow;
And hide his shame from every eye,
Is either to resign all honor,
Or wring his bosom well, and die.

The Pilgrimage of a Pest.

Toward the beginning of the present century a prodigious body of locusts was precipitated across the Black Sea upon the steppe lying East of Odessa, where it committed the most indescribable devastation. To destroy the invaders, columns of serfs were marched down from the interior; but on arriving at the scene of action, were almost paralized by the phenomenon they witnessed. For miles the whole surface of the plain, converted into a black color, seemed to be alive and in motion; for the scaly bodies of the locusts, closely pressed and locked together, presented the appearance of a huge, black, living mosaic, with a strange glitter the rays of the sun.

The mass being in motion, advanced inland, slowly but steadily, murmuring the dull surges of the ocean, spitting the sheep, the cattle, the horses, and the inhabitants on all sides to flight. A stench not to be expressed by words was emitted from the dead and dying, and ere the living devouring the dead, for lack of other provender. Putting their matlocks, spades, pickaxes, and other implements into immediate requisition, the serfs speedily excavated a trench several miles in length across the track of the locusts, but ere they had finished the enemy was upon them. Nothing demonstrated the futility of their device.

In the course of a few minutes from their reaching the brink of the excavation, the foremost ranks had fallen into it by those that followed, and filled it up from edge to edge, so that the multitude continued its march apparently without loss. Immediately everything combustible was collected, and set on fire in front of the column, with the same result. The whole Black Sea seemed to be filled with the carcasses of the pest, and its low shores, came up in countless myriads, setting at defiance all the arts and industry of man. Several columns of the locusts directed their course to the East, and alighted amid the vineyards of the Crimea, which they soon changed into a waste of apparently dry and sapless twigs.

Russia appeared to be on the eve of a calamity like that which fell upon it about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the destruction of the harvests occasioned a famine which was followed by a plague, so that the population of whole provinces was thinned almost to extermination. In the present instance, the plague happily stayed the deliverance of man. Before a strong West wind, masses of black clouds came pouring up from the Bosphorus, which covered it with darkness at noon day; and descended in floods of rain. At the touch of descending Jove, the locusts were paralized, and as the colossal moisture continued to fall, they gave up the ghost in helpless fashion, they gave up the ghost, and bequeathed their filthy corpse to the husb

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE CIVIL CODE.

Last year Mr. DAVID DERRICKSON, of Meadville, Mr. MCCLAY HALL, of Bedford, and Mr. WAYNE MCVEIGH, of Chester, were appointed Commissioners to revise the Civil Code of Pennsylvania. The duty assigned to them, they have performed in part, and transmitted the result to the Legislature in the form of nine distinct bills, respectively on Corporations, General Pleading, Deeds and Mortgages, Evidence, Interest, Landlord and Tenant, Statute of Limitation, Highways and Bridges, and Poor Laws.

In addition to the general importance of having these bills reported so early in the session as to allow the amplest consideration to be given to them, there exists a special reason in the fact that bills are before one or the other of the Houses relating to some of the matters provided for in the labors of the Commissioners. For instance, a Free Railroad bill is pending in each House, and the Commissioners in their bill on Corporations have covered the same ground, providing for freedom of construction to as large an extent as is thought desirable, and at the same time imposing restrictions and conditions necessary to guard both private and corporate rights, so far as liable to be improperly trenched upon by new enterprises.

Some topics, as the regulation of banking, the Commissioners have not yet concluded their labors upon.

The bills reported by these gentlemen will necessarily receive a large measure of attention from the members of the legal profession throughout the State, and if this body shall be tolerably well united in opinion as to the merits or demerits of the codification, their judgment will doubtless be accepted by the Legislature as of very high, perhaps as of conclusive authority. If, however, that judgment shall be divided about equally, it may be inferred that the proposed codification will fail.

MR. GEORGE CONNELL is a Senator from Philadelphia. He is on the last year of his third term, and does not expect to be re-elected. As a comfortable provision for himself he lately sought to be made Treasurer of the State and failed. A few days ago he read in place a bill to create an Inspectorship of Oils at Philadelphia, with power to appoint deputies all over the State. If this bill had been passed into a law, the Inspector would have netted $100,000 a year. It is now reported that Mr. Connell designed this snug berth for his own benefit; was using his position as a legislator to enrich himself at the expense of the Oil Trade; and that Gov. Geary had promised to give him the appointment in case he got the bill through. We do not know that these reports are true; but they reach us with such definiteness that we state them in order that they whom they implicate may make denial if they think proper.

It is fair to observe, in this connection, that if the Governor did promise Mr. Connell the Inspectorship, it is not certain he knew how exorbitant the emoluments of the office would be.

FROM EUROPE,

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

IRELAND.

FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

CORK, February 4.—One of the gates of the city was undermined last night and blown up. At the same time all the telegraph wires leading into the city were cut. Prompt action of the police prevented further demonstrations.

Two brothers, named David and John Barry were arrested on a charge of robbing one of the gun shops recently of a large quantity of powder.

A man named Fitzpatrick was also arrested. It is thought he had something to do with the explosion last night. The police while examining him found a bottle of phosphorus or Greek fire in his pocket.

Telegraphic communication is generally restored.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—No marine disasters are yet reported from recent storms.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—*Evening.*—Cotton quiet; uplands 7¾d; Orleans 8d; sales of 10,000 bales. The Manchester market is heavy and dull. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn declined to 42s 9d. Wheat, Barley and Oats unchanged. Pork declined to 95s 9d. Provisions—Beef 119s. Pork heavy at 74s. Lard advanced to 53s 6d. Cheese 82s. Bacon 39s. Produce—Spirits Turpentine advanced to 29s. Others unchanged.

LONDON, February 3.—*Evening.*—Consols, 93½@93¾; Bonds, 72@72½; Illinois Central, 87½; Erie, 48½.

ANTWERP, February 4—P. M.—Petroleum flat and nominal at 41½ francs.

FRANKFORT, February 4—P. M.—U. S. Bonds 96@96¼.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—The President has signed the cotton tax bill.

—Senator Wilson has gone to New Hampshire to canvass the State.

—It is rumored the President has sent for Gen. Rosseau to relieve Gen. Meade.

—It is stated that Seward hopes to induce Minister Adams to withdraw his resignation.

—At Port Jervis, New York, yesterday morning, the buildings of Jacob Pope and Mrs. Harry Stewart were burned.

—In New York, on Monday, John Devlin was found guilty of defrauding the Government to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars in whisky distilling.

—Sanderson's steel warehouse, Johnson's printing office, and Campbell's foundry, in Beekman street, New York, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $150,000.

—George Spellman, a young man, has been arrested in New York on a charge of swindling, under pretense of securing money for the aid of the poor. He received sums of money a high as one hundred dollars from various parties.

—The Albuquerque *Review*, January 31st, says: A party of Navajo Indians attacked some herders on the 6th, killing one and wounding two of them, and ran off between three and four thousand sheep, about fifteen hundred of which were subsequently recaptured.

—The Rock Island Railroad case came up again in the Supreme Court at New York, yesterday and was again postponed on account of some irregularity. The plaintiffs—Fisk, Beldon & Co.—are very anxious to have a receiver appointed, and also to obtain an attachment against a certain witness for contempt, in refusing to answer the question propounded to him before the referee.

—Dates from England of the 22d ult. state that the English police claim to have made two important arrests, one in London and the other in Scotland. The former gave the name of Clancy. He gave the officers some trouble, and fired twice at them with a revolver. He was, however, overpowered, and also found to be a gentlemanly looking man, and answers to the description of the person who shot and killed McDonnell, the bandsman, some few months ago. After lodging him in the police station, Sergeant Chowles went to the house where the prisoner had been living and searched the rooms. Several papers were discovered which, it is said, leave no doubt that the prisoner is an American, and had served in the Federal army. A great quantity of ammunition, revolvers, bullets, bullet moulds, an Indagger were also found. Clancy was examined on the 21st and held for trial. The arrests made in Glasgow are two men named Barrett and O'Neil, the former it is asserted is the man who fired the barrel at Clerkenwell. They both arrived in London in charge of the police.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Act to Annex Duquesne Borough to Allegheny City—Commercial Printing Company—Bounty Funds in Hands of School Boards—Act Incorporating Millvale Borough, Allegheny County Passed—Over One Hundred Bills on House Private Calendar Passed—Two Additional Notaries in Allegheny County, &c., &c.—Evening Session of House.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, one authorizing the School Directors of Rochester borough, Beaver county, to borrow money.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, one annexing a portion of Duquesne borough to Allegheny city.

Also, one changing the name of the Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company, to Commercial Company, and incorporating the same.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be requested to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the School Boards throughout the State with surplus bounty funds to transfer the same to the school funds. Adopted.

An act authorizing the sale of property of any incorporated company upon bonds secured by mortgage given by it, with like effect as if sold upon the mortgage, was defeated.

An act giving Wm. C. Fisher and Elijah Barnes the right to establish a ferry over the Ohio at Vanport, passed finally.

The act incorporating the Artesian Deposit Bank, of Pittsburgh, passed finally.

The act incorporating the borough of Millvale, Allegheny county, passed finally.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

Over one hundred bills on the private calendar were passed finally, among them the following:

Increasing the number of officers in Red Bank township, Armstrong county, to four supervisors, and authorizing the election of Township Treasurers in Armstrong.

Authorizing owners of the lock and dam at Franklin, Venango county, to close the lock and build a schute in the dam for the passage of boats.

Authorizing the appointment of an additional Notary Public in Beaver county.

Fixing the standard weight of coal at eighty pounds per bushel in Jefferson county.

Increasing the fees of Surveyors of Allegheny county, when employed as witnesses in land suits, to five dollars per day and three cents mileage.

Exempting Pithole City from five per cent. tax on taxable property imposed by act of February 14th, 1866.

Incorporating the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, being a Philadelphia corporation.

Empowering the officers and corporators of the Greensburg Masonic Fund to act as witnesses for and against said corporation.

Authorizing the appointment of two additional Notaries Public in Allegheny county.

Authorizing the authorities of Waynesburg, Greene county, to collect a special tax of twenty mills on the dollar for the payment of indebtedness.

Authorizing a State road from John Boyer's, in Washington county, to Stewart's Mills, Allegheny county.

Authorizing Alexander Giffin to erect a ferry over the Allegheny River from a point between Walnut and Chesnut streets, Phillipsburg, Clarion county, to a point in Sugar Creek township, Butler county.

Adjourned at six until half-past seven o'clock this evening.

FREE RAILROAD BILL

Exciting Debate in the House—The Bill Passed Finally by a Unanimous Vote, Without Material Alteration.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4, 1868.

The Free Railroad Bill was under discussion in the House from seven and a half o'clock till after eleven. During the debate the galleries were crowded with ladies. In the excitement the bill was characterized as an "old bawd," an indecent woman, a bastard, &c. The member was called to order and his language pronounced indecent, fit only for the gutter. The Speaker stopped the personal allusions.

The personal liability clause, offered by Mr. THORN, of Philadelphia, was voted down—yeas twenty-six, nays sixty-two.

An amendment by Mr. THORN, excluding city passenger railways from the provisions of the bill was defeated.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, offered an amendment providing for the best mode of preventing accidents and fire. Adopted.

The bill was then passed finally, on yeas and nays, by a perfectly unanimous vote, with no material alterations.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1868.

CONDUCT OF JUSTICE FIELD.

The House Judiciary Committee have decided to hold a meeting on Friday next, to commence an investigation ordered by the House into the language reported to have been used by Justice Field in regard to the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. It is the intention of the Committee to examine the matter thoroughly, and in view of this a large number of witnesses have been summoned to appear on Friday. The friends of Justice Field are endeavoring to hush the affair up, and if possible avert the coming investigation, but in this they will be disappointed, for the leading members of the Judiciary Committee express themselves as firmly determined to sift the case, and will not hesitate to report articles of impeachment against Field if the statements are proven as stated.

THE ALASKA APPROPRIATION.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs expected to have considered the subject at their meeting to-day of recommending the necessary appropriations for the purchase of Alaska, but General Banks, Chairman, was too unwell to attend the session, therefore the matter was postponed. A resolution, however, was adopted, permitting counsel for the Russian Fur Company to appear before the Committee and argue their case. The counsel maintain that their claim, amounting to about half a million dollars, should be deducted from whatever amount is paid to Russia for the territory of Alaska, and there is no disposition on the part of the Committee to recommend the bill in the House, as the claim was made in good faith by the Russian Government, but nevertheless broken by them at a heavy loss to Perkins.

REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

Another fact has come to light in regard to the removal of Commissioner Rollins which shows that the President had decided upon his removal three weeks ago. The paper transmitted to the Senate yesterday, nominating Wiswell, is dated February 3d, but it was originally dated January 17th. The latter date was partially erased and February 3d written over it, showing conclusively that the nomination of Wiswell had been determined on three weeks ago.

—The Bradford County (Pa.) Republican Convention has passed resolutions recommending Grant for President and Galusha A. Grow for Vice President.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

STANTON IMBROGLIO

Correspondence Between General Grant and President Johnson.

President Orders Grant to Disobey Stanton's Orders.

Grant Charged with Violating His Engagements.

He Denies any Breach of Faith.

President Repeats the Charge.

Grant Repeats His Denial.

A Question of Veracity.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1868.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the War Department, closing with the following document:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1868.—Sir: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th inst., I transmit herewith copies furnished me by General Grant of the correspondence between him and the President relating to the Secretary of War, which he reports to be all the correspondence he had with the President on the subject. I have had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of August last. After the action of the Senate on his alleged reasons for my suspension from the office of Secretary of War, I have resumed the duties of that office as required by the act of Congress, and have continued to discharge them without any personal written communication with the President with my knowledge, and I have received no orders from him. The correspondence sent herewith will inform you the correspondence known to me on the subject referred to in the resolution of the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. Scuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25th, 1868.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: On the 28th inst. I requested you to give me, in writing, the instructions which you had previously given me verbally, not to obey any order from Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, unless I knew it came from yourself. To this written request I received a message that has left no doubt in my mind of your intention. To prevent any possible misunderstanding, therefore, I renew the request that you will give me written instructions, and until they are received will suspend action on your verbal ones.

I am compelled to ask these instructions in writing in consequence of the many gross misrepresentations affecting my personal honor circulated through the press for the last fortnight, purporting to come from the President, of conversations which occurred either with the President, privately in his office, or in Cabinet meeting. What is written admits of no misunderstanding. In view of the misrepresentations referred to it will be well to state the facts in the case. When, after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, the President asked my views as to the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue, I candidly stated I would not concur in his suspension, to obtain possession of his office. My reply was, in substance, that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the Courts to reinstate himself, and that I was influenced by citing the grounds. I had taken in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners. In that case I did not doubt the technical ruling that the President was desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained in the suspension or not, I stated I had not looked particularly into the law, but that I am told Jenckes had the least defects. He argued the House should be slow in the consideration of the question, but when the policy of Congress was once declared, the whole power and might of the nation should be pledged to its enforcement.

Mr. JUDD gave his reason for objecting to the evening session, which was that he deemed the question of sufficient importance to command the attention of all members, and his experience had been that evening sessions were mere drowsy affairs. He declared it to be the duty of Congress to fix, before it adjourned, the policy of the Executive on the subject of the rights of American citizens abroad, and to see that that policy was carried out. Colfax would make a declaration of the rights of American citizens and preparation to maintain them. Mr. Judd proceeded to criticise the bill and show its weakness and indistinctness, declaring it contained neither the assertion of principles nor effective propositions for a redress of the wrong. He quoted diametrically opposite, in the case of expression of opinion on the effect of liability to military service and of the liability of naturalized citizens returning to their native country, from Mr. Everett and Mr. Case, when they were Secretaries of State, and asked to which of them did the bill refer to in the allusion to principles of public law having been heretofore asserted by the government of the United States.

The morning hour having expired before Mr. Judd concluded, the bill went over till the morning hour to-morrow.

The Senate bill for temporary relief of the poor of the district of Columbia was referred.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

Mr. ELDRIDGE spoke in opposition, declaring that the bill and all kindred measures sprung from spite, from ill will, and revenge caused by the war. It rested on no principle of international or constitutional law, was not warranted by the internal or external policy of the nation, and had no foundation in sound policy or christian statesmanship. It had no tendency to effect pacification or to bring about the avowed objects of the war, but was calculated to rekindle the fires of war and perpetuate the malignity and hatred and bitter animosities engendered by the war. Its objects were to break down the moral and material interests of the white race and subject that race to the dominion of the African. Everything was being done to destroy; nothing to build up—everything to alienate and embitter, nothing to soften asperity or restore amity or fraternity.

Without disposing of the bill the House adjourned.

THE PACIFIC.

Progress of the Union Pacific Railroad—Loss of California Steamer.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4.—The progress of the work on the Central Pacific Railroad, east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is rapid. The weather is favorable for grading, and two sections are nearly completed ready for the rails. A new forty ton locomotive was safely transported across the summit.

Late Acapulco advices state General Alvarez had called an election for President of the Republic, members of Congress, and Judges of the Supreme Court in Guerrera, that State not having participated in the late general election. The districts held by the revolutionists under Jeminez excepted to the call issued by Alvarez.

Juarez declines to accept the resignation of Jose Godoy, Consul of the Republic at San Francisco.

It is reported the government has renewed the charter granted by Maximilian to the Holliday Mexican Coast Line Steamship Company. Hereafter vessels will leave Mexican ports every twenty days.

I had promised to resign, if I did not rescind the reinstatement. I made no such statement.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
U. S. GRANT, General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, January 14, 1868.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—SIR: I have the honor very respectfully to request to have in writing the order which the President gave me verbally, on Sunday, the 26th inst., to disregard the orders of the Hon. E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War, until I know from the President himself that they were his orders.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
U. S. GRANT, General.

The following is the endorsement on the above note:

"As requested in this communication, Gen. Grant is instructed in writing not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by the direction of the President, unless such order is known by the General Commanding the Armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

January 28th, 1868.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1868.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the return of my note of the 24th inst., with your endorsement thereon that I am not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by order of the President, unless such order is known by me to be authorized by the Executive, and to report thereto. I say that I am informed by the Secretary of War that he has not received from the Executive any order or instructions limiting or impairing his authority to issue orders to the Army, and that he has been in the practice under the law and customs of the Department. While his authority to the War Department is not countermanded it will be impossible for me to believe to me that any orders issued from the War Department by direction of the President are authorized by the Executive.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 31, 1868.—GENERAL: I have received your communication of this date, acknowledging your receipt of the 30th, that I should repeat, in written form, my verbal instructions of the 18th inst., viz: That you obey no order from the Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War, assuming you have information that it was issued by the President's direction. In submitting this request, with which I complied, on the 28th inst., I referred to matters in the circumstances connected with the vacation by yourself of the office of Secretary of War, and was with a view of correcting the statement which you term gross misrepresentations, and give it begin your own recollection of the facts under which, without the knowledge of the President, and from whom you had received and accepted the appointment, you yielded the Department of War to the presentincumbent. As stated in your communication, I do not know of any official act, but the duplicate Secretary of War *ad interim*, we interchanged views favorable to the course that should be pursued in the premises, and the conversation ended in the suspension of Mr. Stanton. I sought that interview, calling myself at the War Department. My sole object in then bringing the subject to your attention was to afford you an opportunity for such action should such an attempt be made for his restoration to the War Department. That object was accomplished, for the interview ended with the distinct understanding that if under reflection you should prefer not to be a party to the controversy, or would like to have it withdrawn, I would surrender the Department to Mr. Stanton, upon action in his favor by the Senate, now in session. I return the office to you under no obligation by the Senate, in order that if I should be called upon I might designate some one to succeed you. It must have been apparent to you that had this understanding been reached, I could not have failed to have resigned the office, and that my refusal to do so was based upon the further discharge of duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and to appoint some other person in that capacity, other conversations on the subject of the difficulties between you and myself, and leading to the same conclusion as the first. It is not necessary, however, to refer to any of them, except that of the 12th inst., which you report and state to be the first mention in your communication. As it was then known that the Senate had proceeded in the case of Mr. Stanton, I was anxious to learn your determination. After a protracted interview, during which the provisions of the Tenure of Office bill were fully discussed, you said that as it had been agreed upon in our first conference that you would not resign, but leave in my possession in time to enable me to appoint a successor before final action by the Senate upon Mr. Stanton's case, you would remain at the head awaiting a decision of the judicial proceedings. It was then understood there would be a further conference on Monday, by which time I supposed you would be prepared to act in accordance with an understanding more than once repeated, and which I thought received your full assent, and under which you could have returned to me the office which I had conferred upon you, thus saving yourself from embarrassment and leaving the responsibility where it properly belonged, with the President, who is accountable for the faithful execution of the law. I have not yet been informed by you whether, as twice proposed by yourself, you had called upon Mr. Stanton and made an effort to induce him to voluntarily resign from the War Department.

You conclude your communication with a reference to our conversation at the meeting of the Cabinet, held on the 14th inst. In your account of what there occurred you say: "that after the President had given his version of our previous conversation, you stated, substantially as given in your letter, and that you in no wise admitted the correctness of his statements, though to soften the evident contradiction my statement made, I said, alluding to our first communication on the subject, the President might have understood in the way he said, namely, that I had promised to resign if I did not rescind the reinstatement." I made no such promise.

My recollection of what then transpired is diametrically the reverse of your narration in the presence of the Cabinet. I asked you first if in a conversation which took place shortly after your appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*, you did agree to remain at the head of the War Department and abide any judicial proceedings that might follow the non-concurrence of the Senate in Mr. Stanton's suspension, or should you not wish to become involved in such controversy, put me in the same position with reference to the office previous to your appointment by returning it to me in time to anticipate such action by the Senate. This you admitted.

Second. I then asked you if at the time of the conference on the preceding Saturday I had not, to avoid misunderstanding, requested you to state what you intended to do, and, further, if in reply to that inquiry you had not referred to my former conversations, saying that from them I understood your position, and that your action would be consistent with the understanding which had been reached. To these questions you also replied in the affirmative.

Third. I next asked if at the conclusion of our interview on Saturday it was understood that we were to have another conference on Monday, before final action by the Senate in the case of Mr. Stanton. You replied that such was the understanding, but that you did not suppose it would be necessary, as you would in all probability not be summoned. You stated that on Monday you had been engaged in a conference with General Sherman, and were occupied with many little matters, and asked if General Sherman had not called on that day. What relevancy General Sherman's visit to me on Monday had with the purpose for which you were to have called, I am at a loss to perceive, as certainly did not find in it any reason whether you had determined to retain the office or to afford me opportunity to appoint a successor in advance of any attempted re-instatement of Mr. Stanton.

The statement of what passed between us at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th instant widely differs from that contained in your communication, and shows that instead of having stated our conversations as given in the letter which has made this reply necessary, you admitted that my recital of them was substantially correct. Even more serious, however, to be correct in my statements, I have to-day read this narration of what occurred on the 14th inst., to the members of the Cabinet who were then present. They without exception agree in its accuracy.

It is only necessary to add that on Wednesday morning, the 15th, you called on me in company with Gen. Thomas and Sherman. After some preliminary conversation you remarked that an article in the *National Intelligencer* of that date did you much injustice. I replied I had not read it, but would do so in the morning. You told me it was your intention to urge Mr. Stanton to resign his office after you had withdrawn. I carefully read the article referred to in the morning, and found its statement of the understanding between us was substantially correct. On the 17th I caused it to be read to four of the five members who were present at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th, and they concurred in the general accuracy of the statements respecting our conversation on that occasion.

In reply to your communication I have deemed it proper to prevent further misunderstanding to make this simple recital of facts.

Very respectfully yours.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1868.—His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ult., in answer to mine of the 28th ult. After a care ul reading and comparison of the report of the Hon. E. M. Stanton in the N. Y. *World* of the 27th inst., purporting to be based upon your statement and that of the members of the Cabinet therein named, I find it only to be but a repetition, in some respects more in detail, of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in these articles and which my statement of facts set forth in my letter of the 28th ult. was intended to correct, and herein I reassert the correctness of my statements in that letter, anything in yours in reply to the contrary notwithstanding. I confess my surprise that the Cabinet officers referred to should so greatly misapprehend the facts in the matter of admissions alleged to have been made by me at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th ult., as to stiffer their names to be used in support of the charges in the newspaper article referred to, or to agree to the accuracy, as you affirm they do, of your statement of what occurred at that meeting. You know that we parted on the 11th ult. without any promise on my part, expressed or implied, to the effect that I would hold to the office of Secretary of War *ad interim* against the action of the Senate, or declining to do so, would surrender it to you before such action was had, that I might thereby test the validity of the act in a friendly and not in a hostile form. My pockets were then rifled and the thieves took their departure. The victim succeeded in getting the bag of his head and at once repaired to the Mayor's office to have the thieves brought to justice. No clue exists whereby the perpetrators may be discovered.

City Expenditures, 1867.

The expenditures for the government of the city during 1867 amounted to $507,884,41, as follows:

Interest and Principal on City Loans	$162,054 41
Salaries of City Officers	25,934 63
Fire Engines and Hose	20,000 00
Night Police	81,282 48
Water Works	72,000 00
Street Improvements	30,000 00
Gas Lighting	10,335 90
Diamond Market	18,822 98
Monongahela Wharf	11,000 00
Allegheny Wharf	9,000 00
Weigh Scales	468 45
Contingent Funds	11,000 00
Board of Health	500 00
City Property	26,758 82
Interest on Bonds	48,000 00
Sinking Fund	40,000 00
Fifth Ward Market	428 75
Fire Alarm Telegraph	17,554 19

Dispensary.

It is much to the credit of the "Pittsburgh Guild," an organization under the auspices of the Episcopal churches of this city, that it has established a Dispensary at the corner of Duquesne Way and Hancock street, where it is arranged between four eminent physicians that at least one of them will be present each day to attend, gratis, to the sick and poor, and where, also, a committee of ladies, representing the different Parishes or Parish Guilds, will attend each day and be ready to visit and relieve the poor and suffering. Needed medicines without charge. This surely is a most commendable charity and should be gladly supported by a benevolent community.

The Mercantile Library offer the public a rare treat in the next lecture announced. Mr. E. P. Whipple, the talented literary editor of the Boston *Transcript*, will deliver his lecture on "Shoddy," which has met with great success in the East this winter. Mr. Whipple stands to-day in the foremost rank of the *literati* of the country. He was selected from all the able scholars and orators of Boston to deliver the funeral oration in Faneuil Hall upon the death of the late ex-Governor Andrews, and is universally acknowledged to be one of our very first orators.

A public meeting will be held in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. James, corner of Penn and Mechanics streets, this evening at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the "Christian Association" of this parish, at which addresses will be delivered by several clergymen from abroad. Seats are free and a cordial invitation is extended to all people.

Arsenal Lodge I. O. G. T.—The meetings of Arsenal Lodge of Good Templars, which have hitherto been held in Robinson's Hall, Lawrenceville, will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Wainright and Butler streets. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition, and is exerting a good influence in the locality.

A Missionary Farewell Meeting.—Rev. Joseph McKelvy and lady, about to depart to their field of labor in China, will take leave of their friends this (Wednesday) evening, in the First United Presbyterian church, Dr. J. T. Pressly, D.D., Allegheny City, at 7 o'clock. The friends of missions are invited to be present.

"Real Point"—Item.—The ladies will not fail to see the "point" when we tell them that Macrum & Carlisle, Fifth street, advertise this morning the receipt of a special importation of real laces, which surpass anything in the lace line ever opened here before.

There is a Hog in Birmingham which weighs nine hundred pounds, and is eight and a half feet long, and nearly four feet high.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

School Controllers' Meeting.

The members of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers met in the Common Council Chamber Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock for the purpose of organizing. The meeting was called to order by the selection of Mr. S. C. Loomis as temporary Chairman, and appointing Mr. James Lockhart Secretary.

The Secretary was requested to call the roll when the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Brown, John Jr., Boyle, Barker, Beckart, Brown J. M., Borland, Chadwick, Crowther, Dunlap, Eaton, Grow, Hard, Ingham, Rohbeck, Kimball, Loomis, Lee, Lockhart, Master, McClintock, Pitcairn, Park, Richey, Swift, Shea, Thorn, Trimble, White, Walton, Young A., Young R. and Hartmyer.

On motion the members elect from the Seventh ward were added to the Board.

The Chairman stated that the Board were ready to go into an election for permanent officers for the ensuing year.

The following officers were elected by acclamation:

President—Rev. J. B. Clark.
Secretary—R. B. Frances.
Treasurer—William Hamilton.
Janitor—J. Marshall.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted.

The reports of the Visiting Committees of the several local boards were handed in and read.

Mr. Kelkock moved that the Committee on Institutes be discontinued.

On motion of Mr. Young, Mr. Kelkock's motion was laid on the table.

A resolution, authorizing the appointment of a Committee on Rules and Discipline, to consist of the President and Secretary and one member from each of the local boards, which was presented at a former meeting, was taken up.

Mr. Boyle moved that the President be authorized to appoint on that Committee the Committees on Rules and Order from the various local boards. Adopted.

The President read a communication from Mr. C. A. Chamberlain, recommending an annual literary contest between the several High Schools, and suggesting that six pupils be selected from each school to meet at some designated place at the end of each school year, and then be examined by a competent committee, the successful to be crowned by the principals of the several schools. The communication was received and referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

The report of Prof. S. A. Neale, Principal of Colored Schools, was read, and on motion received and filed.

On motion adjourned.

Election of Fire Company Officers.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Eagle Fire Company the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, John A. Elder; Vice President, W. W. Fullerton; Secretary, H. V. Steele, Treasury, John H. Hare; Delegates to Firemen's Association, John A. Elder; Captain, Henry Carse; First Lieutenant, Wm. J. Latimer; Second Lieutenant, C. F. Collins; Hose Directors, First, Andrew Miller, Jr.; Second, I. H. Williams; Third, Al. Brannon; Fourth, P. C. Walters; Pine Guards, James S. Hare, Joseph Thorn; Axmen, J. Hartmus, J. Johnston, Daniel Miller, Joseph Thorn; Pipemen, P. C. Walters, A. Lafferty, S. Roamn, J. Denhart; Election Committee, H. Carse, S. Reams, Joseph Kerr.

The Allegheny Fire Company also held their annual election last night, which resulted as follows: President—J. V. Donaldson; Vice President—James Gordon; Secretary—Wm. M. Sims; Treasurer—Wm. A. Herbert, S. Reams, J. Denhart; Election Committee, H. Carse, S. Reams, Joseph Kerr.

The Allegheny Fire Company also held their annual election last night, which resulted as follows: President—J. V. Donaldson; Vice President—James Gordon; Secretary—Wm. M. Sims; Treasurer—Wm. A. Herbert; Delegates to Firemen's Association—Peter Weaver, Second Lieutenant—Wm. McIntosh; First Hose Director—Wm. Pryor; Second Hose Director—James Sims; Third Hose Director—Samuel McMichael; Fourth Hose Director—Lewis Magee; Fifth Hose Director—L. Dull; Sixth Hose Director—Joseph Porter; Axmen—A. Brown, J. Hatosh, A. Gallagher; Election Committee—D. Stewart, S. McCutcheon, James Murphy; Trustees—W. McIntosh, J. Little.

Bagged, Gagged and Robbed.

A. I. Sulyards, a resident of Industry, Beaver county, Pa., made his appearance at the Allegheny Mayor's office, Monday night, and set forth that he had been made the victim of a highway robbery a short time previous. He stated that he had collected two hundred and seventy-nine dollars from a man who owed him that amount, receiving the money on the pavement on Liberty street, near the Union depot early Monday afternoon. In the evening he visited a friend in Allegheny, and after spending a few hours in his company left following after him, a fact which caused him no alarm. As he neared an alley in the suburbs of the Diamond, near Ohio street, he was suddenly pounced upon by five men, who, before he had time to cry out his head was covered with a bag and his arms tied behind his back. The bag was filled with dust or ashes which choked him severely. His pockets were then rifled and the thieves took their departure. The victim succeeded in getting the bag off his head and at once repaired to the Mayor's office and had the matter placed in the officials. No clue exists whereby the perpetrators may be discovered.

Accident.—John Lowe, at work on scaffolding in the Union Depot Hotel yesterday, fell to the floor, a distance of twenty feet, without sustaining any serious injury.

The proposed million loan to the city funds finds favor among our leading capitalists, and it is thought so soon as thrown on the market the bonds will be readily taken.

Trade with our retail merchants has been as good in most lines of business since the first of January as during the corresponding period of last year.

The new street Commissioners have made ample arrangements for the thorough cleaning up of the city, so soon as the winter weather breaks.

For disorderly conduct James Brady was sent to jail yesterday by Alderman Blackmore for the period of five days.

The markets are kept well supplied with country produce, but prices range up remarkably well for peace times.

There were five common cases before Mayor Blackmore yesterday. Four charged to whisky, one to poverty.

The City Tombs would be none the worse of a coat of whitewash, and in some places new plastering.

Gen. W. T. Sherman passed through the city yesterday on his way west.

In the Fifth ward there are sixty-nine taverns and beer saloons.

FOURTH PAGE.—Proceedings of the Pittsburgh Councils; The Courts; Interesting Correspondence; Duquesne Borough Councils, &c., &c.

CITY ITEMS.

The Magnificent $500 Gold Medal, set with diamonds, and the Championship of America, will be skated for at the Rink this evening at seven o'clock. As this is by far the handsomest and most valuable prize that has ever been offered, and the best skaters of the United States and Canada are here to compete for it, such an opportunity to see first class skating may never again occur in Pittsburgh.

Fine Assortment.—Our lady readers will find at Bates & Bell's fashionable dry goods emporium, No. 71 Fifth street, a very fine assortment of dry goods suitable for this season which are offered at specially reduced rates. The entire stock of this establishment is fresh, of recent purchase, and will be found quite attractive to careful and economical shoppers.

Gentlemen can purchase fashionable and well made boots, shoes and gaiters at very cheap prices, at the popular store of Stewart Dalzell, No. 67 Grant street. Call in and see the selection. Custom work for men and women promptly attended to and in the best style of workmanship.

Rich laces, elaborate embroideries, neat edgings, superb ribbons, elegant trimmings, splendid white goods, suitable and seasonable furnishing goods, all at most reasonable prices, at W. W. Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street.

At Stewart Dal

The Pittsburgh Gazette

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JOSIAH KING, } Business Managers.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 5, 1868.

THE GAZETTE has been selected by the County Commissioners to do the public printing at their disposal. We appreciate this mark of favor towards our journal, and receive it as fresh evidence of the continued recognition of its superior claims and merits as an advertising medium. Through wise and just discrimination the GAZETTE has been selected as official paper of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, and, in this instance, of Allegheny county. We feel that these marks of favor and partiality have been warranted by our wide and extended circulation, but at the same time cannot help feeling under renewed obligations to friends who have thus far encouraged and sustained us in our efforts to furnish a journal equal in size and general excellence to any published in the Commonwealth.

THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

The report of this institution lies before us, and in its array of facts and figures suggests a good deal for reflection. Here is an extensive institution within whose walls during the past year have been gathered and maintained at a large expense ($20,600) 640 persons in the prime of life. Of this large number 222 have been admitted during the year, and 134 discharged, showing that there have entered 68 more than have come out. If it were a church, or a school, or even a workshop, this large increase and number would be a hopeful sign, but of this number 10 were guilty of arson, 28 had committed burglary, 28 had stolen horses, 23 had been convicted of murder, 19 were counterfeiters, and 17 guilty of rape. Most of them are in the prime of life, and many of them had left useful occupations for a home in the Penitentiary. Of the 486 at present there, 9 were butchers, 6 bakers, 11 blacksmiths, 18 carpenters, 15 engineers, 12 machinists, 23 shoemakers, 8 tailors, 5 physicians. Out of the 486 we find 225 temperate men, and 419 that can either read or write, or do both.

Now it certainly is a very interesting inquiry what shall be done with so large a number of men, who by age and education might be useful, but who are and have been worse than useless. Can anything be done for them while in prison? The remarkable fact in the physician's report that out of the one hundred and fifty-two persons discharged only five went out in no better health than that with which they had entered. Two of these were consumptives, 2 suffered from enlargement of the heart, and one from epilepsy—the other 147 went out improved. This striking fact shows that penitentiary life may be turned to account in improving the *bodily health* of the convict. More than one-half, two hundred and fifty out of less than five hundred have been taught to read and write, and that too under the greatest disadvantages, for none of them are children. This fact shows that life in a penitentiary may be turned to some account in improving the intellectual condition of its victims. And if we look at the labor account, we see that a prison may be made profitable, even in a pecuniary point of view. But the great question is—can a prison be made a reformatory? Ought it to aim at this object? Is a convict simply to be shut up—so that he cannot harm society? Has he no right at all? If not, then why not execute him? Why make him a burden to the community whom he has wronged? What claim has he to food, clothing, and an expensive house? The fact that he is not shot implies that society regards him as still having some rights—the right to live. Or shall we say that he is put in prison to be punished, as well as to keep him from harming society. But if punishment is the object then—punish him, torment him, torture him, lengthen out his confinement to the greatest extent consistent with the greatest punishment. In other words, make society as safe as possible, and the prisoner as miserable as possible. But that such is not the aim of punishment is evident from the fact that most of these 486 men are to be returned to society after a longer or shorter period, and if so, it is clearly the object and should be held to be the duty of society so to manage prison life that the discharged convict shall be worth more to himself and society, *out of jail than in it.* Any other system converts crime into capital and so far forth speculates in iniquities But one man reformed out of one hundred is worth more to the community than ten thousand dollars gain per annum with no reformation. It is not *money* but *men* that we ought to turn out of our penitentiaries.

Now, whatever tends towards reformation is to be fostered. The recovery of health, the acquisition of knowledge and of habits of industry, the opportunity of ameliorating or shortening their sentence by good conduct *and never by pardon*, except where the conviction has been through mistake, are some of the things which tend that way. Now we ask is solitary confinement the best way to secure these things? Is education as easily carried on in the solitary as in the congregated system. Is not education, whether by books or teachers, an infringment on that system? Trade learning is impossible alone, and in the company of a teacher or fellow learners is no longer a solitary system. Even when the prisoners are remanded to their cells solitariness is an impossibility. Gaspipes, waterpipes, windows and floors, all in course of time become means of communication, with this special demoralizing result, that it is against law, contrary to the system, and therefore a constant influence for evil. The convict is in a state of chronic disobedience and deception, with the stimulating feeling that he is outwitting his enemies.

But we have said enough. The efficient officers of the Institution have thrown out suggestions in their report which deserve the careful consideration of all those who are interested in our criminal population.

SENATOR SHUMAKER, of Luzerne county, has brought forward a project for a Registry Law, which meets with favor from most, if not all, Republican members of the Legislature. It should be borne in mind, however, that even under Registry Laws gigantic frauds have been perpetrated upon the elective franchise, and that no stringency of statutory provisions will make bad men honest. The danger, therefore, is on the side of inexactness. What is wanted is a Registry that will let all rightful voters in, and without unnecessary perplexity, and keep out the largest number of fraudulent votes, by making illegal voting as difficult as possible. But, by all means enact the law. If experience shall prove it to be defective, it will, also, indicate what amendments will render it effectual.

BOOMING OF THE ALLEGHENY.

For many years a famous boom has spanned the Susquehanna river at Williamsport. The object of this devise is to catch and detain saw logs, cast into the stream, higher up, and marked with the names or brands of the respective owners thereof. It is a matter of dispute whether this contrivance has promoted the common welfare of the men who are engaged in lumbering on the upper waters of the stream. There is no question but it has proved a source of large profits to the owners of the boom. It has, moreover, contributed to swell the population and business importance of the town at which it is located by giving it a practical monopoly of the manufacture of lumber for the tributary country.

The owners of this boom are abundantly satisfied with its bearings upon their personal interests. Indeed, they are so pleased therewith that they wish to duplicate their advantages. To this end they have visited Harrisburg and instituted explorations, to see if they can get a bill through the two Houses and the Executive Chamber, authorizing them to construct a boom across the Allegheny river, at or near Freeport.

Within a few months past we have made several statements relative to the masses of valuable timber existing in the upper portions of the Allegheny Valley; of the introduction of tanneries, affording a local and important demand for hemlock bark; and of the immediate expansion of the lumbering interest consequent thereon. Of course, lumber dealers understand that timber cut while the sap is up, so as to facilitate bark peeling will not last more than half as long as timber cut when the sap is down; but the enhanced value of the bark will cause speedy and wide slashing in the hemlock forests. It may reasonably be conjectured, furthermore, that the general destruction of timber, which goes on steadily, without forethought as to the condition of on-coming generations, will, on the whole, enable the owners of deteriorated lumber to obtain as much for it as under other circumstances they would realize for stock of the soundest and most enduring description.

But this is not to the present purpose. These Williamsport boom men want to monopolize the lumber traffic of the Allegheny, or, at least, to levy toll upon it, which the erection of a boom would certainly enable them to do. It is of importance, therefore, to consider what the effect of their contemplated enterprise would be on the saw mill interests above and on the course of navigation, ascending and descending, for ordinary commercial purposes.

As to the mill owners above, it is presumed they will give this subject prompt consideration, and then act as efficiently as shall seem to them for the best. They are not only hardy, but intelligent, and may safely be left to take care of their own case, in their own way. Connected with them, more or less directly, are the lumber dealers here and down the Ohio. Their welfare is not so directly involved, but they will, doubtless, feel impelled to give attention to the proposition now brought forward.

So far as relates to general commercial transactions, it is of moment to note the natural differences between the Susquehanna and the Allegheny. The former is a broad and shallow stream, with a bed abounding in protruding rocks. It has a descending navigation, at particular seasons, when copious rains or dissolving snows swell the volume of its waters. But it has no ascending navigation. Going up from Port Deposite to the Forks, at Northumberland, there are only here and there pools of sufficient depth to float a light-draft steamboat. From Northumberland upwards, whether by the North Branch to Otsego Lake, or the West Branch up to the fastnesses of the Allegheny Mountains, the same phenomenon constantly recurs. It may well be questioned whether another river of equal length exists which is so useless in the way of accommodating water-craft.

The Allegheny is navigable, from its confluence with the Monongahela up to Oil city; not, indeed, at all seasons of the year, but whenever the stream is swollen, which ordinarily happens for many weeks annually. This ascending navigation is of much value to this city. Since the completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad this value is less than it was before; but it is still of too much consequence to be sacrificed or imperiled.

Of course, it will be averred that a boom can be maintained, at a suitable eddy, without impairing navigation; but this remains to be demonstrated. A boom is certain to be swept away by the pressure of the current and of logs, unless an eddy exists to such an extent as to produce still-water, or something akin thereto. This eddy must be large and certain, or it will not serve as a reservoir for huge masses of timber.

Consider a few other facts. The lumbermen above do not ask for this boom. The dealers in lumber, here and below, do not ask for it. Men, in various callings, interested in the navigation of the river, do not ask for it. A few men who are making money by the ownership of a boom on the Susquehanna, see a chance to double their gains by erecting a boom on the Allegheny. Is this a case in which the Legislature ought to interpose its authority in order to help a few to make fortunes, not by promoting the general welfare, and clearly at the expense of the many? Such a use of legislative power would be a flagrant abuse of the Commonwealth's right of pre-eminent domain; and would subject all who might be concerned in it, from the Governor downwards, to serious animadversion. The enterprise is simply a "big job," concocted to put money in a few pockets by inflicting damage on general and permanent interests.

A WASHINGTON special to the New York *World*, states that the President is determined to make the British government pay the Alabama claims, and at the presentation of the new Minister from that power, to-morrow, will so signify. It adds:

"Although the addresses that are to be exchanged between the President and Minister Thorn may be guarded and serene, the fact yet remains that a speedy and satisfactory response must be made by the British Government to the ultimatum of the Executive of the United States, or else a declaration of war against Great Britain must eventually ensue."

An "ultimatum of the Executive of the United States"—a refusal on the part of Great Britain—and a declaration of war—when? Don't be frightened! The declaration is only promised, "ultimately." This is very much like Daniel Webster's threat to take possession of the Canadas "*some* fourth of July."

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS, under date of January 8, 1868, wrote from Louisiana to a friend:

"Your sufferings and losses have been to me ever present through all the trials to which you so feelingly refer. The dreadful action which everywhere presents itself in that once prosperous country fills every heart with sorrow but I hope and trust a better time will soon come to us. The patient fortitude, the cheerful energy, and manly virtue, which our people display in the depth of their misfortune, cannot fail to bring the due reward."

It is evident he begins to comprehend from what a surpassing degree of prosperity into what a depth of wretchedness he and his associates plunged the Southern States. It is most unfortunate that his remorse comes too late to be beneficial.

WE SAID, a day or two ago, that the democratic organs did not know what to make of the Republican victory, at the special election in the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio. We were a little too fast. One of them, the Dayton *Ledger*, Mr. Vallandigham's organ, has found out what it meant. It says:

"This is the first gun of the Presidential campaign of 1868, and indicates a Republican majority next fall, in Ohio, of from twelve to twenty thousand."

More of the democratic journals will ascertain "what is the matter" in due season.

ST. PAUL, January 25th, 1868.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—What is the matter with your mailing clerk? What have I done, that I, your "constant reader" and payer in advance, should receive occasionally, as I have received to-day, a weekly issue, just one week older than it should be? Only think of it! in these days of submarine telegraphs, me, your correspondent, carrying home on the 25th of January a copy of the GAZETTE dated January 15th. Personally, Messrs. Editors, you do not know me. Were it otherwise, I am quite sure you would "pity the sorrows of a poor old man." I am on the shady side of fifty. I am striving with all my might to imitate that Saint of old, Job, in exercising patience under all difficulties, and in my own imperfect way succeed now and again, but I will leave it for you to say whether, under the present circumstances, I was not fully warranted in recollecting Harper's famous anecdote of that famous stream, and tempted to exclaim, Yuba Damm. Now, the GAZETTE has its thousands of readers everywhere, and would it be much trouble for you to whisper in the ear of your clerk to select some other subscriber (say in our lately acquired Russian possessions) upon whom to play any further practical jokes he may have in store, and as the boys have it, "lemme alone?"

It is cold weather here, gentlemen—thirty and forty degrees below zero. Some two and a half feet of level snow, and a wind now and again, which means almost daily, cold enough to congeal the warmest sympatics of the greatest philanthropist that ever existed, is no joke, and when you take into consideration the price of cord wood ($8 per cord) besides the sawing of the same, you will perhaps agree with me that the neighborhood of a Pennsylvania coal bed would be a desideratum. Nevertheless, our streets are thronged with sleds and sleighs, and all, high or low, poor or rich, from the urchin coasting down hill to the millionaire banker with blood horses, belle, furs and driver, every one "goes in" for the excitement.

Such glorious blocks of ice as ice manufacture here [illegible] blocks of any length and width wanted, by three to four feet in thickness, and as clear as the limpid waters of the Mississippi, of which it is made.

Our Legislature is now in session. Of course it is Republican in majority, but here and there can be found among its members men who, in times past to now, throw all the influence at their command in behalf of whipped traitors, and who, to-day, if in their power so to do, would undo all the glorious deeds achieved by the Boys in Blue. It was a bitter pill to the Cops, the resolut on endorsing Congress for the reinstatement of Stanton. This week they prayed that the bitter cup might pass from their lips untouched, but it wouldn't do. They drank, dregs and all. *Gloria in excelsis!*

The congregation of the late Dr. Riddle stand impeached, to-day, in this city of robbery. How say you, gentlemen, Trustees of the Third Presbyterian N. S. Church, guilty or not? Your accusers are the congregation of the House of Hope, of this city. Have you forgotten that part of the decalogue which forbids the coveting of your neighbors' goods? his man servant? Under the circumstances, we can only console ourselves with the stereotyped phrase used on all occasions, by all public bodies:—"We trust that our loss will be the gain of Rev. A. A. Noble, as well as that of yours."

A man named Van Solen lately stood trial for his life on the charge of wilfully murdering a Dr. Hartcourt, an Englishman by birth. The trial lasted near or quite three weeks, and resulted in the disagreement of the jury. The culprit is to be tried again. The *Pioneer*, of this city, printed with a report of the discharge of the prisoner, adducing as the reason that if a conviction could not be had *here*, when all the circumstances and testimony were fresh, it was idle to suppose one could be had at a future time, advocating as a cogent reason for the discharge of the culprit that it *would save* expense. Your readers will not be astonished when they learn that that delectable sheet is of the Democratic persuasion. Au revoir,

MINNESOTIAN.

Remarks.—We concur in the estimate our correspondent puts upon the GAZETTE, just as a mother appropriates all the compliments bestowed upon her child; but he is wrong in grumbling at our "mailing clerk," who is as faithful a man as lives. But he does better than some of our friends in getting his paper, even after considerable delay. There are post offices here in Pennsylvania, at some distance from this city, which hail of the GAZETTES directed thereto fail to reach. They are stolen from the bags, to our great annoyance, by postal officials. We have tried time and again, to stop this rascality, but have signally failed. The stealing goes on in spite of all we can do.

IN FRANCE conservatism has recently received a new shock. From time immemorial there it has been customary to educate girls of the middle and higher classes in convents. Not long ago certain parents became dissatisfied with the quality of instruction their daughters got, and began to send them to attend lectures delivered by able men employed for the purpose by private enterprise. Soon the Government interposed, not to stop the innovation, but to establish a connection between these teachers and girls and the University of Paris. A regular course of instruction has been adopted, embracing a wide range. Crowds of girls, including two neices of the Empress, attend the courses. Bishop DUPANLOUP could not, however, restrain his veneration for antiquity. In a vigorous pamphlet he exclaims: "Our girls have hitherto been educated on the knees of the Church; we are now going to pass them into the arms of the University." He is farther scandalized that the movement has extended into the provincial towns, where the lectures are to be given in the Mairie, so that the girls will have to pass to and from their studies under the eyes of policemen and other profane persons. All this lamentation is of no avail. The movement is a success.

In these modern days conservatism really has a hard time of it. Turn which way it will, and whatever matter may come up, it is sure to get shocked. If it had died a century ago, and been decently buried, as reason demanded, it would have escaped inflictions which constantly increase in number and severity as the sin of civilization mounts towards the zenith.

THE Conservative and Democratic journals have been puzzling their heads for some days over the brilliant Republican triumph at the special election for Congressman in the Eighth District of Ohio. They profess to understand what the apparent reaction in that State, and in that particular district, last October meant; but this grand advance confounds their calculations. They hoped the Republican party was falling into decay, and this display of lusty life baffles them. Well; they will have many shocks of this sort next fall, when all along the Republican line the advance shall be sounded and made.

AFTER the restoration of Secretary Stanton the President subsided into a condition of quietude, without attempting any of the energetic acts he promised to perform if the Office Tenure bill was enforced in the case of that gentleman. He has, within a day or two, broken out against Mr. Rollins, threatening to disregard the law of Congress in his consuming zeal to maintain what he conceives to be the true interpretation of the Constitution.

IN a recent case in New York, the Court sustained a claim for damages against the Central Railroad Company, in consequence of injuries occasioned by a broken rail. It was held that common carriers of persons were bound to furnish trustworthy vehicles, irrespective of all questions of negligence.

IT is proposed to build a line of railroad between Zanesville and Cleveland. Such a road would pay largely and greatly enhance the value of property along the route, and contribute much to the prosperity of Cleveland, Wooster, Millsburg, Medina and Zanesville.

—Chicago had another fire on Wednesday night, which burned one woman to death, rendered twelve families homeless, and destroyed upwards of $30,000 worth of property.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Among the noble projects of the leading denominations is the establishment of Homes for aged and indigent members. In some of the leading cities of the East these institutions have been organized on a grand scale, and have received liberal aid from the members of their respective churches. Almost every church, especially in cities, have the poor in their membership. By the establishment of a Home, the poor will receive more permanent aid, and not relief now and then, as at present, and when the sympathies of their churches are awakened. Recently we chronicled the consummation of the purchase of a fine building and grounds by the Methodists of Philadelphia. Last week this body of Christians in Baltimore held a grand re-union at Maryland Institute Hall, to raise funds for opening a Home for this class of persons in the Methodist churches of that city. Recently a movement has been set on foot to establish a Baptist Home in Philadelphia. The project is in the hands of a number of leading Baptist laymen of that city, who will doubtless prosecute the matter to final success. It is proposed to raise at least twenty-five thousand dollars for this object.

An Independent Methodist Church in Boston has had great success during its existence of nine years, according to *Zion's Herald*, there having been over eight hundred conversions, and of baptisms three hundred and twenty-nine. The church is Congregational in government, Baptist as respects immersion, and Methodist in doctrine and mode of worship.

Rev. A. G. Watkins, a probationer in the Holston M. E. Conference, Tennessee, who was converted since the close of the war, was for several years a Representative from Tennessee in Congress.

The novelty of hearing of Roman Catholic Sunday Schools, is passing away. It seems to be now an arm of service among the Catholics as among the Protestant denominations. The report of the Roman Catholic Sunday School Union of New York City reveals the fact that forty-five thousand children of that Church are regularly receiving religious instruction, or one-third of the total number of children from five to fifteen years of age, according to the last census.

At the installation of a Presbyterian minister, at Passaic, N. J., by the Newark Presbytery, Rev. Mr. Thompson, a colored man of the Oberlin School, and stationed at Newark, assisted in the ordination service, by laying on hands.

Rev. Newman Hall, in acknowledging the testimonial by the members of his church, stated that he had never received a shilling for any one of the lectures delivered, or sermons preached out of the ordinary course. He says at three universities they had made him a doctor, but he is determined not to change his name, and be plain Newman Hall to the end of the chapter.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, furnishes every Sunday morning a breakfast to the poor. The breakfast consists of coffee, and bread and butter.

Father Taylor, the noted sailors' preacher at Boston, has resigned his chaplaincy, and retires after nearly half a century of service with the Seamen's Aid Society.

The *Independent* says eleven new churches were organized last year in connection with the Missions of the American Board. The additions to the union churches by professions were eleven hundred and sixty-seven.

The colporteur work of the American Tract Society has been prosecuted with great vigor in the South, resulting in cheering success. Sixty colporteurs have been in commission there this year; who, in addition to other useful results, have organized or aided nearly thirteen hundred Sabbath Schools, embracing about one hundred thousand scholars, who have been supplied with small libraries.

Some weeks ago the contributions of the Methodists during the grand Centenary year, (1866) were reported at something over six millions of dollars. Quite a number of Conferences had not then reported the amount of their contributions. We learn by official announcement that fifty-four annual Conferences report an aggregate of $8,241,435.17. Four Conferences are yet to report, and two have reported in part. It is possible the grand total will reach *nine millions of dollars.* At the opening of the Centenary year it was estimated that four or five millions would be the outside limit. The "Sunday School Children's Fund," to be used to assist meritorious scholars of both sexes in securing a more advanced education, is nearly sixty thousand dollars.

Grace Episcopal Church, New York City, took up a missionary collection Sunday before last of five thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

The first attempt to establish a Universalist Society at Washington City, was made within a week or so. The recent action of Unitarians, in ejecting colored children out of a Sunday School, will help the Universalists, at least it is supposed three-fourths of the audience at the organization of the Universalist Society, were Unitarians.

The *Repository* says the Episcopalians are "devouring" and appropriating to themselves certain delapidated Universalist societies. It, however prefers that Liberal Christians should do this work, than Episcopalians and other Parthiast sects.

The *Liberal Christian*, speaking of the *New Covenant*, of Chicago, argues that while it is well edited and a handsome sheet, its creed may be summed up in three articles: 1. No one who is not a member of the Universalist denomination can possibly be saved. 2. The Unitarians are "the abomination of desolation spoken of by the Prophet Daniel." 3. The *Liberal Christian* is the devil.

At the recent Union Presbyterian Convention at Harrisburg, Pa., action was taken favorable to holding Parochial Conventions, to comprise Presbyterian bodies in a neighborhood, to meet for the purpose of conference and prayer in relation to the Union movement, and to pray for the increased effusion of the Holy Spirit upon all the churches. By this means, it is believed, the spirit of union will be transmitted to the masses of the membership.

Rev. W. M. Ferry, who died at Grand Haven, Michigan, the founder of the city, besides leaving one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars to his wife and children, bequeathed nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to benevolent objects of a religious and educational character. He was a graduate of Union College, and studied theology with Rev. Dr. Gardner Spring, of New York.

The First English Reformed (German) church of Baltimore has been favored with an addition of forty-four persons, of whom forty are heads of families.

The Preachers' Meeting of this city, comprising the resident Methodist Episcopal pastors, have been discussing for several weeks, at their Monday sessions, the best method of preaching in order to reach and save men. At last Monday's meeting, it was resolved to hold union or co-operative meetings—ministers and members of the respective Methodist Episcopal churches, uniting in the services at one church for a week, visiting each church in turn in the two cities. The first of the series is to be held at Liberty street church, Rev. W. H. Locke pastor, commencing next Monday evening, Rev. E. B. Snyder preaching the sermon, to be followed by Revs. J. W. Baker, S. Burt, L. McGuire, and S. M. Hickman. Meetings have been held in this church for two or three weeks past, and considerable revival interest prevails. Quite a number of persons have professed conversion, and have united with the church, among whom are several promising young men. Mr. Locke is laboring in an indefatigable manner to promote the interests of the church, and is succeeding.

The First Christian Church, Allegheny, of which Joseph King is the Pastor, is said to be in a very flourishing condition, the ordinance of christian baptism having been administered nearly every Lord's Day and evening for many weeks past. The number of additions to the church during the year 1867, was *sixty*, and the whole number of communicants at the present time is four hundred and forty-six. A series of meetings began in this church last evening, during the continuance of which the Pastor will be assisted by Dr. W. A. Belding, of Troy, New York.

EPHEMERIS.

—New York is soon to have another big cock fight.

—Diptheria is epidemic among the children of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

—On the 3d of February Horace Greely will be fifty-seven years old.

—The insurance companies of Cincinnati lost over $250,000 in two days last week.

—There are more than twenty-two millions of acres of unimproved land in Texas.

—26,860 passengers were carried by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company last year.

—The people of Burlington, Iowa, have been enjoying fine sleighing on the river lately.

—An English church is to be erected on the battle field of Mentana. At least it is so stated.

—Great mortality has prevailed among the cattle in the southern part of Kansas this winter.

—There are twelve hundred Good Templars and fourteen lodges in Wayne county, New York.

—Mr. Stanton may have many virtues, says an exchange, but resignation is not one of them.

—When is a little poem like an acre of land unpaid for? When it is Anacreontic.—*Evening Bulletin.*

—Capt. Grant, the African explorer, has been requested by Gen. Napier to join the Abyssinian expedition.

—Some fifteen hundred Baltimore vessels are engaged in the oyster business, and they take about fourteen millions of bushels annually to that city.

—The Arkansas Republican Convention has nominated General Powell Clayton for Governor, and Colonel James N. Johnson for Lieutenant Governor.

—Senator Morton's great speech in reply to Doolittle's labored effort was a glorious one. Persons who have been familiar with the halls of Congress for years say that they have never heard its equal.

—Some cats live to be twenty-eight years old. One who had attained that great age, but who was an evident Methusaleh among the feline race, died lamented in Cleveland recently. "Gone but not forgotten."

—Louisville has a knack of getting up very mysterious affairs. The body of a man has been found there and nobody knows him nor how he got there, and of course the papers are busily engaged in agonizing over the mystery.

—In 1860 the population of Charleston (S. C.) was about 40,000, and now it scarcely reaches 15,000; fifteen deaths per week is the usual average there, which is a large one, and if continued should, we think, depopulate the place.

—The Union League Club of New York has leased for ten years Mr. Leonard Jerome's splendid mansion, on Madison Square, originally intended for the Jockey Club. The Union League has appropriated $50,000 for furnishing their new house.

—California is an insatiable State; not satisfied with the boundless prodigality which dame nature has shown there, the Californians have taken to planting and raising pine apples, and have been successful. We really think anything would grow in that favored land.

—A new use has been found for the great Pennsylvania product, petroleum. Champagne is made of it. If all the champagne drank should hereafter be made of petroleum, the search for wells would become as brisk as ever, for the supply would have to be doubled.

—The Swedenborgian Society of Chicago has meetings of a social nature every week, when the pastor joins them and *dances when they dance.* This has caused so much dissatisfaction in clerical circles in that town that the Swedenborgian pastor is not recognized by his *Christian* and clerical brethren. Such levity, say they, can not be part of a Christian character.

—A boy in Cincinnati was cutting ice from the pavement in front of his father's house, on Thursday last. He struck a terrific blow at the ice, but hit his foot, completely severing his five toes and the end of his boot. An attempt, made by the physician called in, to join the parts again, was unsuccessful, and the boy will have a clump foot all his life.

—What a stir would be created in Paris if Napoleon were to do as Solomon did in his time, when he found that there were about two hundred thousand strangers in Jerusalem, and set them all to work as hewers and carriers of wood, as drawers of water and had carriers. Such treatment would have the effect of keeping a goodly number of people at home now-a-days.

—The citizens of Amherst are behind the age. An outcry has been made because the old First Church in that town allowed their building to be used for an operatic performance. If Amherst were not behind the age no such outcry would have been made, for in all go-ahead places the churches are used for operatic performances every Sunday, and crowds often flock to hear them who would not otherwise go.

—The Bostonians say that better dinners can be gotten at one of the new Boston restaurants than in Paris. The good intentions that they have in Boston are better than those used in the causeways of that more tropical place, and the railroads which run in Boston are smooth as some golden streets we have read about, and the streets of Boston are as broad and beautiful as the road which leadeth unto destruction, probably, but none but the clear-sighted Hubites have eyes to see these advantages, and all others will probably live and die in the opinion that Boston is an immensely overrated, disagreeably crooked town.

—An alarming case of counting the chickens before the period of incubation was reached, has occurred in New York city. A young man married on Christmas day, intending to live on love in a cottage and $1,000 a year, which was the amount of his salary. On New Years day his bland employer kindly informed him with a Carker-like smile, that in consideration of the valuable nature of his services, and the depressed state of the markets, his salary hereafter should be $500, instead of $1,000, as heretofore. There was about as much consternation in the small family of that young man that night as is generally allotted to small families.

—A French writer has found out the reason why spectacular plays are now preferred to the legitimate drama. He says: "The modern legitimate drama fails to please because it is incapable of giving pleasure; the spectacles are preferred to it, because they are preferable." Every one will at once understand this, of course, and though some may think the explanation ends where it begins, what possible difference can that make? Then the author goes on to state that "until the drama is revived the stage cannot be reformed." Any one who wishes to know more of this Frenchman's original and valuable ideas on this subject should read his essay. His name is Villemot.

—That excellent journal, the *Independent*, which so many people read on Sundays when other papers are takened, although it flopped out of its tiny rivulet of religion some time ago, has given Congress such a soathing that the members must feel dreadfully about it, and especially must such tiny minds as these possessed by a Morton, a Bingham, a Sumner, a Williams or a Wilson well beneath the remarks which come from the mighty spirit behind the altar of the *Independent.* Hear what this modern oracle says, this Horace, this rival in elegance of language of Addison of Chesterfield: "Congress has three days of flabbiness to one of strength. * * * Congress is nothing but a wet rag, and may be wrung with impunity. * * * Perhaps a few days hence we shall see Congress once again a coward."

EPHEMERIS.

—Oregon has Grant clubs.

—The ice boats of New York had a race recently for a silver cup.

—Senator Henry Wilson was in New York on Saturday and Sunday.

—Minister Washburne is wending his way homewards from Paraguay.

—A peat company, with a cash capital of $100,000 has been organized in Whiteside county, Ill.

—The Brookville *Herald*, of West Va., says that "the usury law, as it now stands, is ridiculous."

—The wool growers of Brooke county, West Virginia, have concluded to hold a meeting on February 6th.

—Nearly two million dollars' worth of shoes were manufactured by some 19 firms in Chicago last year.

—Jackson county, Ill., has just opened a fine quarry, the marble of which is said to fully equal that of Italy.

—Another illicit still has been seized in Baltimore, this time carried on in an Irishman's shanty in an obscure alley.

—Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. H. L. Bateman's comic opera troupe are all helping to amuse the Baltimoreans.

—Peoria has two causes of rejoicing; one is the killing of a rat weighing three pounds and a half, and the other is the erection of a new jail.

—Grasshoppers' eggs are so plenty in some parts of Arkansas that it is feared the State will be plagued, literally, in the Egyptian style in the spring.

—The Salem flouring mill of Oregon is making four hundred barrels a day. This is doing pretty well, we think, for the very hem of the outskirts of civilization.

—The St. Louis *Republican* calls the various southern Conventions, "Menageries," and "ring tailed, streaked and striped," which, of course, adds greatly to the dignity of that newspaper.

—We wonder if Mr. Croly's American Order of Knighthood has many members as yet? His article on that subject is the sensation which takes the place of the Dickens article in the last number.

—The decline in the figures in Boston is noticeable, and surely cannot all be blamed on Cunard and his steamers. A modiste says that her Boston customers need more and more padding every year.

—Halifax and the province in which it is situated having become imbued with Southern principles, has made up its mind to secede from the Dominion and then to look about for a good strong hook to hang upon.

—Professor Blot has already some six hundred subscribers to his Club in New York. We shall ere long be turned out a nation of gastronomers and bon vivants if Blot lives long enough to accomplish his pleasant crusade.

—The distilleries in Peoria have stopped, and Peorians are going to petition the President, or Congress, or the Supreme Court, to have the Revenue spies dismissed, as they can't carry on their business when so closely watched.

—A wealthy property owner in the Crescent City has reduced the rents on his property. One store, which easily brought $5,000 last year, he now rents for $3,000, and the reduction on his other property has been in like proportion.

—Alabama is to have a day of fasting and prayer to deliver the State from the horrors of negro domination. If they do not soon get over their absurd resistance to fate, they may have a longer day of fasting than either we or they would care to see.

—*Punch* says that St. Martin of Tours is the patron of travellers; by a slight use of the same logic we would make the London St. Mary Axe the patroness of executioners, and we would recommend all bar-lied persons to the protection of St. Mary Le Bow.

—A girl—(who evidently, like Chicago, looked with longing eyes at Mrs. Grinder's fame)—lives in New York, who recently spread rat poison on the bread intended for her master's children, and then spanked them well, poor dears, because they would not eat it.

—Father Agapius, the Greek priest, who was welcomed in Trinity Church, N. Y., a few years ago, as a representative of the great Church of the Orient, is said to have become a convert to methodism, and having abandoned the gorgeous ritual of Greece, has become a a circuit rider in California.

—Capt. Ed. Fisher is a candidate for State Auditor in Indiana. He lost both legs in the war, and on that account some persons think that he is not fit to be the holder of a responsible office. His ears, however, are both quite perfect, a fact of more importance than legs to an Auditor General.

—The attention of Kentuckians is being called to the existence of coal in large quantities in their State. Along the valley of the Green River there are known to exist fine beds of excellent bituminous coal. One mine has already been started and yields an average of eight hundred bushels per day, and other mines will soon be in operation.

—The recent great fire in Chicago affected the insurance interests of the whole commercial world. The loss of New York companies alone was over half a million of dollars, and between one and two hundred thousand dollars came from England. The Western States lose over half a million, and the rest of the loss falls on New England companies.

—Atlantic City like Niagara Falls is said to be among the things which is soon to be among the things of the past. During the last three years over five hundred feet of the beach have been washed away. The pretty grove of cedars along the inlet front is almost entirely gone, and the glories of the place are not as brilliant as they have been.

—Some persons are much troubled at the modernism, or Americanism, as they call it, of calling a widow a widow woman. The use of the term is, however, the original and correct one, and widow is merely an abreviation. Widow woman occurs in Chacer and the still earlier writers, and is also used in the Old Testament.

—Chicago having achieved greatness in the divorce line, has turned its attention to fires, and has burned up two millions of dollars worth of property. Greater fires than this have occurred, in fact we do not think that Chicago, if it would all burn down, could put itself at the head in the matter of fires, for Hamburg and London have too many hundred years start of it. But in murders and such things we think that their endeavors are successful.

—Charles Dickens will not visit the West. He has thrown up all of his engagements made in Western cities, and the only reason which he offers for this action is the fact of the burning of Farwell Hall in Chicago, by which he was deprived of a hall in that city suitable for his purposes. Many, very many people will be disappointed by this repudiation of Mr. Dickens; but many, very many more would have been disappointed if they had heard him.

—The Boston *Post* has complacently gotten off the joke about tracks and tacts, this time in connection with the English in Abyssinia. We always used to like that joke when we were quite small, but for the last twenty or thirty years it has been a little inclining to antiquity, and whenever we see or hear it we are reminded of an assertion that a recent writer has made that there is an immense amount of fascination in a weak joke to a newspaper paragraphist.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—The *Gazette* is the largest paper published in Pennsylvania, and evinces more life and ability than any other Republican paper published in Western Pennsylvania. To those of our friends who wish to subscribe for a paper in addition to their own home organ, get the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, as it contains more general news and useful reading matter than any other paper in the State.—*Juniata Sentinel.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Song of the Horse.

A poor old stage-horse, lank and thin,
Was limping on a city street,
Dragging a load, week out, week in,
Jaded and worried, and meanly fed,
Jammed in the mire and jerked in the head—
But the thing that I can't at all make out
Is, what on earth it's all about.

Why was I made to toil and tug
For this old little human bug,
Two-legged, dumby as a jug,
Who can't move a load an inch?
Or why was he made, for that matter?
And, if I needs must be created,
Why is it that I was not fated
To prance and caper, finely mated,
Silver-harnessed, sleek and fat,
With groom and blanket, and all that?

Here I go, day after day,
Pounding and slipping down Broadway,
Dragging these curious biped things,
With fore-wings gone and yet no wings—
Where they all go to I don't know,
Nor why in the world they hurry so,
Nor what great Heaven puts them to!

It wasn't my fault, you see, at all,
That my joints grew big and my muscles small,
And so I missed of a rich man's stall.
I'm clumsy, crooked, stupid, slow,
Yet the meanest horse is a horse, you know,
And his ribs can ache with the lash or blow,
As well as the glossiest nags that go.
O, Lord, how long will they use me so?

And when may the equine spirit go
Where glorified horses stand in a row,
With wings bright tied to each live fox,
Careless of either wheel or whoa—
Where oats are always appropos,
And flies don't grow—
Oh, no
O!

Re-Stocking Rivers With Fish.

Legislatures in the Eastern States are all co-operating heartily in the effort to restore choice varieties of fish to these rivers in which they have been exterminated through the agency of mill-dams and other artificial barriers. In almost every State, commissioners have been appointed to study the habits of fish in the ascent of rivers to their spawning beds, and laws have been passed to secure the piscatory tribes in the rights of propagating their species. In Massachusetts, with the approval of the New Hampshire commissioners, substantial progress has been made by constructing fish ways on the Merrimac river at Lowell and Lawrence. That at Lowell is of the kind known as the "double stair," consisting of parallel lines of tanks, each of which is twelve feet higher than the next below, all built of masonary and timber, and the ice and freshets. The fish way at Lawrence is a kind of sloping dam, twelve feet wide, with a fall of one foot in ten and intermediate tanks in which the fish may rest. On the Connecticut no fish ways have yet been built, but the proprietors of the new dam building at Turner's Falls, have been notified that fish have rights that must be respected, and a fish way at Hadley Falls is in contemplation. The New Hampshire commissioners have plan

The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1868.

AS THE PUBLIC revenues during January were not sufficient to meet the current demands on the Treasury by twenty millions of dollars, the prospect is not brilliant for a reduction of taxes.

DO THE statesmen of this country who are shouting themselves hoarse about the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad, mean to cover with impunity such persons as Mr. CLANCY, recently arrested in London? If they do, they will fail to carry sensible men with them.

THE President and his supporters have freely charged Gen. Grant with duplicity in surrendering the War Office to Mr. Stanton. It now appears that the General understood the President, and prepared in advance for a flank movement upon him. A correspondence between the President and the General was had on this subject, and is on file in the War Department, and will be forthcoming. It is quite likely to demonstrate that the President has a bad memory or worse.

THE friends of three different gentlemen in Pennsylvania are striving to obtain for them the endorsement of the Republican State Convention for the Vice Presidential nomination by the National Convention. These are CURTIN, GROW and GRAHY. It is understood that the two latter consent to what is thus done in their behalf, while the former remains passive, holding himself at liberty to act ultimately as either his own feelings or the good of the party shall seem to demand at his hands.

THE PETROLEUM JOB.

Last year a bill was brought into the Legislature to authorize and direct the Governor to appoint an Inspector of Oils. Neither the owners of oil wells, nor the refiners, nor the dealers in oils, here or elsewhere, asked for the creation of such an officer. On the part of consumers of oils, whether in this Commonwealth, in other States of the Union, or in foreign countries, there was no demand for an Inspectorship, and no desire for one. Persons engaged in the trade, and the general public, were satisfied abundantly. No difficulty was experienced at Antwerp or other ports in Europe in negotiting the sale, in advance of delivery, of large invoices, on the reputation of established brands and trade marks, and not the slightest desire was evinced anywhere for additional guarantees as to quality or quantity. Indeed, there were many indications that a new brand, even by an accredited officer, would interfere, for a considerable period at least, with a condition of the trade with which all parties were content.

From whence, then, came this attempt? Evidently, one or more individuals, with no capacity for starting and pushing successfully a business of his or their own, were anxious to make a living, and a good deal besides, by virtually levying a tax, for their especial benefit, and for no other conceivable end, on the business of other people.

The combined remonstrances of all the dealers in oils were so sharp, that members of the Legislative bodies were constrained to give heed thereto, and the plundering enterprise failed.

Soon after the opening of the present session a borer from Philadelphia sought an interview with the President of the Senate, disclosed to him that the experiment was to be repeated, and begged that the bill, when presented, might be referred to the Committee on Corporations. A reference more illegitimate could scarcely be imagined. It was not proposed to create a new corporation or to deal with an old one, but to provide for the appointment of an Inspector. The bill went, as was proper, to the Judiciary Committee General, and was by that Committee reported to the Senate in about twenty-four hours. Who asked for this bill? Nobody but the borer. No voice went up from the consumers of oil for it; and none from the producers and dealers. Is anybody marvelled? The bill as read in place, and as reported by the Committee, proposed to levy taxes to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars annually on the oil trade for the benefit of the borer and his associates. That was the milk in the cocoanut; and the Committee made hot haste to report the bill so that it might be put on its passage before the men from whom this large amount of plunder was to be wrenched, should be apprised of the design.

No sooner was intelligence of the introduction of the bill spread over the State than there was a simultaneous movement on the part of oil dealers to defeat it. Committees of them from this city, Philadelphia and elsewhere, repaired at once to Harrisburg, to make known their objections. The delegations in the two Houses from Allegheny and Philadelphia, in view of facts and considerations within their own knowledge, presented a united front against the bill. They knew it would be injurious to both cities, tending powerfully to drive the whole export trade out of the State, and concentrate it at New York and Baltimore. This would compel the immigration thence of considerable numbers of experienced, able and useful citizens, and the removal with them of their accumulated capital, as well as their business skill and energy. It was natural to suppose, in view of this condition of facts, that the bill would be thrown out; but that did not happen. The best terms the dealers could obtain was a nominal reduction of Inspector's fees to five thousand dollars a year and an exemption of oils in bond from inspection. With this the dealers were constrained to be content, lest worse should come upon them.

Who confronted the dealers, demanding the passage of the bill? Nobody. Only the borer stood behind, quietly engineering his game. As the bill originally stood the swindle was too manifest and flagrant, after a revelation of the facts, to permit any body seriously to defend it. And hence the abatements.

By what precautions the Inspector's emoluments are to be exactly gauged and determined so as not to exceed five thousand dollars a year, we do not clearly see. In all probability, whatever the law may provide, his income would be made to greatly exceed the amount specified. Indeed, we think it safe to infer that the limitation would be altogether inoperative, and that the only saving clause is that which exempts oils in bond from inspection. But if oils sent abroad may go uninspected, why not let the smaller quantity that stays behind be exempt likewise? or, if it is and must pass through the process of inspection, let it not be till the people ask for it instead of a speculator in legislation.

We do not like the bill, even with the amendments engrafted upon it. There is no popular demand for this Inspectorship. Not one citizen has asked for it; and not a citizen will who understands the case. The creation of fat places, at the expense of business men, simply to have comfortable places to put drones into, who ought to go to work at some useful and productive employment, is a shame and disgrace. The pensioning of such men on industrious and enterprising people, without their consent, and under color of law, is a matter that calls for the interposition of the high prerogative of the Governor, if it shall be persisted in. Governor GRARY will miss the chance of doing an excellent thing, and of adding to his claims upon the confidence of the people of the Commonwealth, if he approves of this bill, either in its original shape or in the form to which it has been reduced.

THE DEMOCRATIC DECLENSION.

A time was when the Democratic party was progressive, radical; when it resented as an insult upon its intelligence and honor the imputation of being stationary, and much more of being reactionary. It was aggressive, even to the verge of audacity; despised the idea of maintaining a stolid consistency by refusing to advance with the fresh impulses of the age; and won its fairest renown in daring to incur the bitterest reproaches of all the conservatives in the nation. That phase of its development ceased a good many years ago. The possession and enjoyment of power ate into its flesh like canker. All its humane sympathies dried up. It came to regard place and authority not as instrumentalities for the vindication of principles, but as absolute ends towards which the highest efforts ought to be directed.

It was under this misconception that from viewing Slavery as an object of loathing and abhorrence, it came to regard it first with complacency, and then as lying at the foundation of all genuine social and political superstructures. It became conservative. That is, whatever evils came down from the fathers it pledged itself to perpetuate; and whatever good was attainable the fathers knew not, or knowing, failed to attain, it assumed the vocation to decry and anathematize. In this way its sympathies ran out towards the rebellion with an ease and spontaneity that appeared to superficial cognition to be inexplicable.

When the war closed the reactionary tendency of the Democracy took another and sharp turn. Before the war and while it lasted, the Democrats justified secession on the ground that the Union was not so much a government as a compact between several sovereignties, for mutual advantage, and terminable at the pleasure of either. As soon as the war was over they rushed to the other extreme, asserting that the Union was so primary, and the places of the several States therein so integral and independent of their present volition, that even the earthquake of civil war could not wrench them out; that the Union was not a compact, revokable by each State for itself at will, but was the highest conceivable form of national solidarity, and could only be dissolved by the consent of all the parts, and hardly then. If there was rank inconsistency in these two positions, as compared with each other, there was in them cool design, intended to conserve, as best the circumstances allowed, abuses hoary with age, and despicable through manifold enormities. This sudden conversion from extreme Calhounism to the most ultra Federalism is due not any change of inherent convictions, but to the altered fortunes of the interest to be promoted. When conservatism thought it could best get back to congenial despotism by destroying the Union, it found no logical impediment to resolving the Constitution into a delicate instrument transmutable into the merest vapor by a mere breath. When it failed in this scheme it had as little difficulty in conceiving of the Union as composed of a granite too solid to be dislocated by violence or abraded by friction.

Within the last few days the Democrats have held State Conventions in Illinois, Indiana and elsewhere. In these convocations they have disclosed the essential points they design to make in the Presidential canvass now opening. Whoever has read these platforms of doctrine from so high a stand-point as to take in accurately their bearings, must confess that they are sadly deficient in the attributes of manliness or statesmanship. They embody no cardinal ideas, and are animated by no noble or generous sentimenis. What appeals they make are not of an elevating character, but rather to the low and debasing instincts and tendencies that beset human nature; to that which is sordid, base and contemptible.

Of course the negroes come in for a large share of objurgation. Unfortunately all "niggers" are not black. In this country the white ones are more in number and meaner in quality than the black sort. These white "niggers" have the black on the inside instead of the outside; where they are answerable for it, and not nature, and where it is much more offensive, to all moral tests, than the physical peculiarity of colored men are to the most sensitive of the upstart aristocracy. Having kept power through many years by extolling slavery, Democracy seeks to regain authority by pimping to all the vile passions engendered by slavery, and which still remain to plague and disgrace the country.

Thirty years ago the same Democracy was the champion of "hard money." True, it had created nearly all the banks, facetiously denominated "rag mills;" but those establishments had ceased to be advantageous politically, and it so fell out as to be profitable to denounce them. Then the changes were rung upon "mint drops," upon the beauty of gold shining through the interstices of silken purses, and upon the "vile trash" of paper money. That phase of democracy has gone by. Now it has become enraptured of "irredeemable paper promises to pay;" it exults in forcing creditors to take greenbacks instead of coin. Nay; it would sweep all banks out of being, and make it a chief function of the government to keep printing presses in motion for the manufacture of paper money. Of course, it does not take this position without many excuses for the bald inconsistency; but the excuses are not substantive; only seeming and plausible. The popular demand is to cheat the public creditors, or at least to get off by paying the smallest sum for which a quittance can be obtained, and as democracy lives, and moves, and has its being by pandering to the passions and prejudices of the passing hour all former rhetoric about "real money," about "constitutional money," about "rag barons," and the like, is disused, and the refrain is sounded for paper money by wholesale, and no apparent end to its supremacy.

These three are, so far, the points upon which the democratic party is disposed to contest the election. 1. A national solidarity, in which the States are irrevocably bound by a constitution of union to which they are not parties, and under which they can incur neither forfeitures nor disabilities; 2. A denial of equality by insisting on the basest form of caste that ever disgraced a Christian country; and, 3. A boundless and unending deluge of paper money. This declension comes from having no cardinal ideas which remain notwithstanding current mutations, but trusting all to the play of antipathies and hatreds to which masses of population are as liable as the various individuals out of which the masses are composed.

VERSATILITY.—The Rev. F. C. Ewer was once a journalist, but reformed and became an Episcopal minister. He has pursued that vocation earnestly and successfully, both in a temporal and spiritual sense. Of what Mr. Ewer might have been, had his ambition led him in a different direction, some idea is given by his lecture and speeches on secular matters, while his accession to the ministry. Three years ago, in an oration on Washington's birthday, he uttered opinions and sentiments evincing qualities of great sagacity and familiarity with statecraft. Quite recently he has shown himself an adept as a naturalist. From a lecture recently delivered by him on the Darwinian theory, we take a suggestive sentence:

"Some people may flippantly declare that they do not choose to accept a theory which gives them a monkey for an ancestor, but these same persons have always acknowledged a creed which ascribed their origin to a lump of mud, and, of the two, which is the least objectionable?"

—Marshal Forey is hopelessly paralyzed, and so helpless that he cannot move, but must be carried by his servants. His mind, however, is as clear and active as ever. He has recently dictated to his adjutant a pamphlet which will be issued under the title, "Europe in 1868."

What is the Talmud?

With this question begins a long and elaborate article in the *Quarterly Review*, to which greater currency has been given by its insertion in Littell's Living Age. The subject, attractive even in the obscurity in which it has been so long shrouded, is presented by the reviewer in such a shape as to enlist the attention of all thoughtful readers. Paradoxical as it may seem, there never was, he tells us, a book at once more universally neglected and more universally talked of than the Talmud. Its existence is a firm belief that numbers still hold with that erudite Capuchin friar, Henricus Sysnensis, that the Talmud is not a book, *but a man*. The work is, in fact, the body of law (*Corpus Juris*) of Judaism —"an encyclopaedia of law, civil and penal, ecclesiastical and international, human and Divine." Its origin dates from the return from the Babylonish captivity—"one of the most mysterious and momentous periods in the history of humanity is that brief space of the exile," from which a previously reckless, lawless populace returned as a band of Puritans. The Jewish people began now to press around the scanty records of their faith and history with a fierce and passionate love. These same documents were gradually formed into a canon, which became the immediate centre of their lives and actions. The activity in expounding and investigating gradually began a science, that assumed the very widest dimensions. Its technical name—"Midrash"—is already contained in the Book of Chronicles, and in the authorized versions is rendered by the word "story." There had sprung up innumerable modes of "searching the Scriptures." The Talmud is the storehouse of "Midrash," in its wider sense and in all its branches. Meaning in the first instance nothing but "study and learning." It next indicated a special method of "learning," or rather arguing; and finally it became the name of the great *Corpus Juris* of Judaism. The Talmud is composed of two parts—the legal and the legendary—*Mishnah* and *Gemara*—the one the product of thought, investigation and careful comparison, and the other the creations of fancy and imagination, mixed with feeling and humor. The Pentateuch remains in all cases the background and latent source of the Mishnah as the immutable, divinely-given Constitution, the *written law*, in contra-distinction to which is the Mishnah, together with the Gemara, the oral or unwritten law. The ever-growing wants of the Jewish Commonwealth required new laws and regulations as every turn, and modifications of old laws as seen in the softening down of the severe laws of the Pentateuch. The whole process of the development of the law was in the hands of the Scribes, who, according to the New Testament, sat in the seat of Moses. Their time ranges from the return from Babylon down to the Greco-Syrian persecutions, (220 B. C.) Their duty above all was to preserve the sacred text, and they had also to instruct the people to preach in the synagogue, to teach in the schools. After the Scribes came the Learners or Repeaters, called also Master Builders from 220 B. C. to 220 A. D. "In this period fall the Maccabean Revolution, the Birth of Christ, the destruction of the Temple by Titus, the final destruction of Jerusalem, and the total expatriation of the Jews." The legal labors that belonged to this period were never seriously interrupted. The highest legal assembly, the House of Judgment was known as the Sanhedrin. Whenever the New Testament mentions the priests, the elders and the scribes together, it means the great Sanhedrin. There were three Houses. Law in the Old and especially in the New Testament has a much wider meaning than that which is commonly given to it. It "stands for all and every knowledge, since all and every knowledge was requisite for the understanding of it," and hence to become a member of the Sanhedrin required an extensive acquaintance with existing literature and science. The Sanhedrins formed the crowns and highest consummation of the schools and academies, which were spread throughout the length and breadth of the land eighty years before Christ. Education had in fact been made compulsory. An exalted place was also given to work in connection with learning. Worthy of all notice are the numerous points of contact between the New Testament and Talmud. "Such terms as 'redemption,' 'baptism,' 'grace,' 'faith,' 'salvation,' 'regeneration,' 'Son of Man,' 'Son of God,' 'kingdom of Heaven,' were not, as we are apt to think, invented by Christianity, but were household words of talmudical Judaism in which Christianity gave a higher meaning." The general character of the penal code of the Talmud is humane in its extreme. Of the "Haggadah," or legendary and imaginative part of the Talmud, we have no room to speak. The work of reducing the bulk of ordinances, injunctions, prohibitions, precepts, was attempted at three different periods, but was only accomplished the last time by Jehuda, the Saint, 200 A. D.

A Sufferer from Dyspepsia

is of all men the most miserable, and how very prevalent is this disease among all classes. The cause of this malady are so numerous that it would require a volume to describe them. The primary cause, however, is a disturbance of the digestive organs, the food, instead of undergoing that chemical change which should fit it for the sustainment of the system, often lies for hours in the same state as when first taken; in this case there is a feeling of an oppressive weight in the stomach, the sleep is disturbed, and the whole body seems utterly exhausted and broken down. Yet this universal and distressing malady is control ed and cured, speedily, safely and surely, by

J. H. SARGENT'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS.

They may be had of any druggist in the country, being an indispensable article in every household. Persons objecting to taking the Pills plain can procure them Sugar Coated, which makes them more easily taken, and preserves them unimpaired for a number of years. Price 25 cents per box

Truth Stranger than Fiction

NEWARK, Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 19 1867.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—Gentlemen: My wife having received so much benefit from your Bitters, I deem it my duty to give testimony in their favor, about one and a half years ago she had a very severe attack of Dysentery, or bloody Flux, which I consider the most fatal disease of the country during the summer period of time, baffling the skill of the best physicians in the country. She became quite reduced and gave up all hopes of her recovery. She would not take any medicine recommended for bloody Flux (which is hurtful one time in a thousand), and nothing seemed to give relief. I procured a bottle of your Bitters, which she commenced using, and before one third of the bottle had been taken she was entirely cured, and enjoys perfectly good health at this time.

Most respectfully yours,

W. D. NUTTER.

BRANCHVILLE, Ala., March 11, 1867.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—Gentlemen: I feel myself highly gratified in expressing my gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the use of your HOP BITTERS. I have been afflicted with a liver complaint and bad pain for more than five years, from which I suffered untold misery. I became melancholy and unhappy, and my life was much to be pitied. Now by using merely accidentally meeting with one of your almanacs, I was led to procure a few bottles of your Bitters, which afforded me relief at once, and it is my sincere opinion that they are worth all of a physician's fees. I was pronounced incurable, and my recovery brought your Bitters as well be little short of a miracle. My neighbors express surprise at seeing me so much improved in health, and look upon my rapid recovery as wonderful.

Gratefully yours,

H. H. NEWTON, P. M.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin, or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mrs. Boyd. It was that which cured John Tissell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 110 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St. January 24th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at two dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of the editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and its condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river notes is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful locality to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months ..... $2.00.
Six Months ..... 4.00.
One Year ..... 8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used and referred to by the Court Courts of Allegheny county, as references in important cases, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our friends will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not wait until their present terms to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber ..... $1.50.
Clubs of Five ..... 1.25.
Clubs of Ten ..... 1.15.
—and one to the getter up the club.

☞ *For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,*

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 54 and 56 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 84 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
FOR WOMEN.
No. 24 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
THE FEBRUARY TERM will open on
Monday, Feb'y. 3d.
There will also be an EVENING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN.
For catalogues apply at the School.
E. S. HAYHURST,
Principal

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of
ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,
Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st.
He is about 45 years of age; about five feet seven inches in height; has a slight nail in his walk. He had on when he last left home that morning, a silk hat, dark coat, pants and vest, and a dark cassimere overcoat. The left sleeve of which he wore had a patch on the inside. Information may be left at W. M. ANDERSON'S, 58 and 60 Water street, or at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street. jal-

BLANK BOOKS,
LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DOCKETS, RECORDS, CASH, DAY, INVOICE, TIME, CHECK, RECEIPT, STEAMBOAT, DRAY, BILLS LADING, And MEMORANDUM BOOKS.
BANKRUPT BLANKS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, LEASES, Attorney's & Aldermen's BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT
W. S. HAVEN'S,
Cor. Wood and Third Sts.
jan29:wa

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD, ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD, LITHARGE, and all COLORS GROUND IN OIL.
Office, No. 87 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 850, 852, 854, 856 and 858 Rebecca Street, and 859, 861 and 863 Locust street, Allegheny. jy27

HARDWARE.
B. WOLF, JR., & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Hardware & Cutlery,
Are now receiving largest assortment of Goods to our stock which is offered at
LOWEST PRICES.
Corner Liberty and St. Clair Sts.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
feb3:27

JAPANNING,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, BY
WILLIAM LLOYD,
No. 3 St. Clair Street, PITTSBURGH, Pa.
Grocers' Tea Canisters Re-Japanned equal to new. oct17:eod

F. MUSSMANN,
FIFTH STREET, between Yanalt & Chatham Sts.,
Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.
First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. jan13:d90

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS
AND MELODEONS,
Direct from the Factories of Geo. A. Prince & Co., Treat, Linsley & Co., and Prescott, Boston, prices from $75 upwards. Call and examine this splendid new stock at
ELDER'S MUSIC STORE,
43 Fifth street, second door above Wood. dec26

WEATHER STRIPS—ROE-BUCK'S and TERREY'S Wood and Rubber Weather Strips; the best and cheapest strips in the market, and warranted to exclude snow, rain, wind, &c., for sale and applied by
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
16 and 18 St. Clair street

CEDAR BOARDS.—2,000 feet in store, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

WANTED—100,000 lbs. Tallow, for which a fair market price will be paid by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

WINTER LARD OIL.—10 bbls. No. 1 now landing, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FEATHERS—30 sacks in store, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CORN MEAL—100 sks. in store, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CORN—300 sacks in store, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY
LECTURES.
E. P. WHIPPLE
WILL LECTURE AT
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Friday Evening Feb. 7th.
Subject—"SHODDY."
ADMISSION ..... 50 CENTS.
Doors open at 7; Lecture at 7½ o'clock.
☞ To prevent delay at the doors, tickets may be had during to-day at the Library Rooms, corner Penn and St. Clair streets. feb5

MARVIN'S CRACKERS
ARE BAKED IN A PATENT OVEN.
THE ONLY ONE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
It gives a LIGHTER, SWEETER and more uniformly baked Cracker, consequently more wholesome, than can possibly be produced from any other kind of an oven. I use the best flour, and will warrant my goods superior to any other. Capacity of this establishment over 100 BBLS. PER DAY. It is the
Largest Bakery Ever in Pittsburgh.
None genuine unless MARVIN is on the side of every package.
S. S. MARVIN,
No. 91 Liberty Street.
feb5

IMMENSE DEMAND
FOR THE
"Queen of the Wash Tub."
THE ONLY PERFECT WASHING FLUID EVER DISCOVERED.
The CHEAPEST article of its kind ever known. It ABSOLUTELY SAVES and IMPROVES the fabrics.
It saves MONEY, HEALTH and LABOR.
☞ BUY IT! TRY IT!!—☜
Manufactured by the
Hess Manufacturing Co.
Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT LEA,
MANUFACTURER OF
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS
Freight Hoisters
AND DOCTOR ENGINES.
☞ Castings of all descriptions made to order
Corner of First and Sandy Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRICES REDUCED!
FRENCH MERINOS,
PLAID POPLINS,
BLACK ALPACCAS,
PLAID CASHMERES,
For sale at very low prices by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET,

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM
Fresh Smoked
Beef,
124 First Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Derbyshire, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Washington, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Shipman's C. B. Charcoal Pig IRONS.
Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

MALT.—500 BUSHELS
FALL BARLEY MALT,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
McCUNE & ANJER,
141 WATER STREET.
Pittsburgh, January 28, 1868.

JUST OPENED,
AT
F. H. EATON'S,
17 Fifth Street,
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
EMPRESS KID GLOVES, and
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

CANCERS POSITIVELY CURED,
Without the use of the KNIFE or CAUSTIC, and with
Comparatively Little Pain.
Reliable in its effects IN ALL CASES. Demonstrated beyond
POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBT.
Send for Circulars, References, &c. Address,
Dr. T. J. KISNER,
WHEELING, W. VA.
jan30:42

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
SHEPHARD'S
Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,
317 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of
Confectionery,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C.

PITTSBURGH IRON WORKS.
J. PAINTER & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Bubbles, Tub and Trunk
HOOPS AND SHEETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE TO BRICKMAKERS.
—LAY BANK FOR SALE OR RENT.
I have for sale or rent FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES (more or less) in Allegheny City, next to the Observatory property, and opposite to the residence of W. McClintock, Esq., fronting on the Perrysville plank road, and running back to the Observatory line 621 feet, containing a bed of clay from 7 to 8 feet thick, which is said to be a fit article for coal can be obtained near by. For terms enquire of
GEORGE T. DIHM, 209 Robinson St.
jan20:d30 Allegheny City.

JAS. E. MEANOR. JOS. HARPER.
MEANOR & HARPER,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
349 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.
Consignments solicited.
REFERENCE—J. G. Martin, Cashier Mechanics National Bank. J. S. Dilworth & Co., Kennedy & Bro.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,
PENNSYLVANIA
IRON WORKS,
Warehouse, Nos. 165 and 167 First St., opposite Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap24:d

STOVES! STOVES!
FREDERICK SCHULZE,
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Fenders and Block Tin Ware, No. 115 WYLIE STREET, near Washington.
Enameled and Tinned Ware, wholesale and retail. All Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to

UNION ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY
WM. M. JOHNSTON,
Manufacturer of SMOKING STOVES, ARCHES, GRATES, PARLOR, BASE BURNERS, and all kinds of HOLLOW WARE, CAR WHEELS and all kinds of CAR BUNNERS. Office and Depot of WATSON and SHINGISS STREETS, foot of Fifth street extension, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. D. MATTHEWS,
STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,
831 Liberty Street, opposite Wood.
BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STEEL DIES FOR MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS AND FIGURES in Steel or Copper, of assorted notches and the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. We defy competition.
☞ AGENTS WANTED. no22:2-66

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
SEED STORE—122 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Post Office,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill.

CHARLES HEIZENSTEIN,
152 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
(Fourth door above Diamond.)
Glass, China Ware & Table Cutlery
AT EASTERN PRICES. Everything required in a first class store on hand. Call and examine our goods. feb14

A. STETTLER SONS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
And SHEET IRON WORK, of all kinds.
Locust St., Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh
oct14:

PERRY BONHAM,
PUMP MAKER.
And manufacturer of all kinds of WOODEN TURNING, No. 32 THIRD STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.
N. B.—Special attention given to the manufacture of LOG PUMPS. jy28:d58

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ROWLAND & HAMILTON, in the Home Furnishing Business, in Allegheny, was
DISSOLVED ON 30TH OF JANUARY, 1868.
The undersigned will settle the business of the late firm.
WM. S. ROWLAND.
ALLEGHENY, No. 64 Diamond, north side.

FOR RENT—A FARM in Ohio
Township, late Edward O'Neill's, situate about three miles from Sharpsburg, containing one hundred and Eighty Acres, on which is a House, Acres of Meadow, and Orchard of choice fruit of about Twenty Acres; a large Barn, 50 feet square, with 100 sheds of cleared and 50 acres in timber. Apply at Kingsbury & Mey's, Wylie, on the premises, or HOST, HOBB, No. 140 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. feb 4:2

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last Will and Testament of Nancy M. Rowe, late of Sewickley Township, Allegheny county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to pay the undersigned, in Sewickley township, Allegheny county, Pa.
JAMES ROWE,
WILLIAM WOODS, Sr.,
Executors.
jan31:30

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received, for fifteen days from date, (February 5th,) at the office of the undersigned, for the GRADING, CURBING and PAVING of FRANK LANE, BRIDGE ST., McFADDEN STREET, PINE STREET, MAIN STREET, TILOT STREET and UNION ALLEY. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Bureau.
JAMES CALLERY,
Bureau of Duquesne Borough.
feb3:32

NINTH WARD
STEAM FIRE ENGINE.
Owing to the agreement to pay in cash, when delivered, for the
Steam Fire Engine for the 9th Ward,
the subscribers to the fund, and all those intending to subscribe, are requested to pay the same to the Committee having the matter in charge at once, as the Committee are determined to pay all expenses as they go along. They hope the friends of the ward will do so promptly. A Committee is now canvassing the ward, and it is hoped those who have not already subscribed will do so liberal ly.
By order of THE COMMITTEE.
feb4:3

NOTICE TO
INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF
SHARES OF NATIONAL BANK.
The Shareholders of the Exchange and Fourth National Banks of Pittsburgh, and others who own Shares in any of the National Banks of the same in the State, and who reside in this county, are here by notified that the books will be opened from the 1st day of March next, for receipt of the taxes mill state tax for 1867, as per act of Assembly, approved April 16, 1867, and will remain open the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents "as other taxes are collected."
DAVID AIKEN, Jr.,
feb3:277 County Treasurer.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
I have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of
SKATES,
Ever offered in this city. Skates ranging in price, strapped complete, from ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR, to the Finest Made. Also, very superior quality of
LADIES' SKATES
Some of them the finest Skates made in America, and a comfortable room to put them on in, where Ladies can fit on their Skates before leaving them, and not be annoyed in fitting them on when they reach the ice.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.
dec7:tur

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
JAMES S. PALMER and THOS. PHILLIPS have entered into the General AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS, as dealers in Real Estate, Stocks, Furniture, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods, Notions, &c., under the name and style of
PALMER & PHILLIPS,
AT
OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 60 Fifth Street,
Where they will be pleased to see their old friends and the public generally.
N. B.—Private Sales Day and Evening. ja29

UNITED STATES BANKRUPT LAW.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
110 Washington Street, Boston,
Will publish on FEBRUARY 1ST,
The Bankrupt Act of 1867.
Compared with the Act of 1

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Any of our readers having a copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE of the 4th of December will confer a favor upon us by mailing it to our address.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Five Cars Thrown From the Track and Two Burned—One Person Killed and Several Wounded.

A most frightful accident, which came near being a repetition of the terrible Angola affair, on the Lake Shore road recently, occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad yesterday morning, near Mill Creek Station, about forty miles east of Altoona. The Fast Line passenger train bound east, which left this city at 7:30 Thursday evening, in passing the point named ran on a broken rail, throwing five rear cars from the track and down an embankment several feet in height. Three of the cars capsized were sleeping cars and the other two common passenger coaches. Almost immediately after the accident one of the sleeping cars caught fire, which, with the two passenger coaches and a Silver Palace car, was entirely consumed by the flames. So far as can be ascertained there was but one person killed, and five wounded, none of them seriously, however. There were but few passengers on the train, which to some extent accounts for the almost miraculous escape from a disaster too terrible to contemplate. Among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Duggan, family residing at No. 167 Pennsylvania avenue, in the city. They were on their way to California at the time of the accident. Mrs. Duggan was instantly killed. She is said to have been sitting by the stove in one of the cars at the time of the occurrence, but the precise manner of her death we have not been able to ascertain. Her brother was with her, and says that when he first saw her in the car after the accident she was dead, with both legs cut off. She was subsequently partially burned with the burning car. Her remains, we learn, will be brought to this city for interment.

Patrick Duggan, the husband of the unfortunate woman whose death we have mentioned, was sitting beside her at the time of the wreck, and was badly injured about the head and face. His injuries, though serious, are not, we believe, considered dangerous.

Mrs. George Adams, residing at No. 13 Woodland Terrace, West Philadelphia, was slightly burned.

J. Mausne, of Indianapolis, was slightly injured in the spine, but received no serious hurts.

Mrs. Mary Crouse, Crawfordsville, Kansas, was slightly injured in the breast and back.

W. Weikel, residing on Cortlandt street, New York, received injuries in the back. He will recover.

The above is a complete list of the casualties as reported to the officers of the company. The trains both east and west were detained about four hours on account of the accident. The wounded were provided with medical attention and properly cared for by the officials of the road.

—After writing the above, we received the following by telegraph:

HARRISBURG, January 31.—An accident occurred this morning near Mill Creek, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to the Fast Passenger train bound eastward, caused by a broken rail. The four rear cars were thrown off the track, and three went down an embankment, when they took fire and were burned. All the passengers got out, excepting a woman named Mrs. Duggan, of Pittsburgh. It is believed she was burned to death in setting of the car. Her body was afterwards partially burned.

The following were injured, none dangerously—principally painful bruises, but no bones broken:

Mrs. Georgia Adams, Philadelphia; J. Manseen, Indianapolis; Mrs. Mary Crouse, Kansas; W. Nyckle, New York; Herman, Philadelphia; Philadelphia; W. W. Powell, New Jersey; A. Chase, Michigan; Mrs. Gen. Rodman and daughter, Illinois; J. Busser, Lancaster.

Correct the Record.

In the published record of pardons by Governor Geary last year it appears that that of David E. Hall, convicted of assault and battery in the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail, was granted on the recommendation of "Hon. Jas. P. Sterrett, President Judge of the Fourth judicial district of this state," among others. Notwithstanding the "record," we feel authorized to contradict the statement that Judge Sterrett recommended this pardon. Last summer, when on a visit to the eastern part of the State, Judge Sterrett was solicited by a prominent citizen of this county to write to the Governor recommending the pardon of Hall. The Judge stated that upon his return home he would prepare and send to the Governor a full statement of the case; but previous to his return Hall had been pardoned, rendering it unnecessary for the Judge to keep his promise, and he did not communicate with the Governor on the subject of the pardon. How then can the "record" of the recommendation of Judge Sterrett be accurate? The examination of the papers in the case at Harrisburg will fail to reveal any letter or writing from him in the matter. It is possible that misrepresentations were made to the Governor, and hence the "record" to be made up as published. Our object in writing this is simply to make known the fact that Judge Sterrett did not recommend the pardon referred to, and that the record to the contrary is not correct. Since the Governor has published the "record" to justify his action, we suggest that the correction indicated be made in order that Judge Sterrett may not be placed in a false position, or made bear a responsibility which does not belong to him.

Attempted Robbery at the Monongahela House.

On Saturday morning between five and six o'clock, J. L. Linton, a special detective in the employ of the United States Revenue Department, a resident of Philadelphia, who was stopping at the Monongahela House, heard some one in his room and upon rising up, discovered a man working with the lock of the door. Mr. Linton alarmed the house, and officers were sent for, who upon their arrival arrested Thomas Patterson and George Curtis, two young men who occupied a room immediately across the hall from that occupied by Linton. Patterson was identified by Linton as the man who had been in his room. He made information against them for felonious assault and battery and attempt larceny. After a hearing the accused were in default of bail committed for trial.

Counterfeit Bank Note Detecting.

We are pleased to know, forms a specialty in connection with the system of practical banking so successfully taught at the Iron City College, Heath's Government Counterfeit Bank Note Detector, published by authority of the United States Treasury Department, having been used in the classes of the College ever since its first publication. This is a standard work on the Art of Counterfeit Bank Note Detecting, among all bankers, the designs illustrating the different parts of our currency and Treasury notes having been printed directly from the Government plates. All students of the College receive gratuitous instruction in this important branch of a business education. All desired information concerning the College can be obtained by addressing the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

City Mortality.

A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health reports the following interments in the city from January 19 to January 28, 1868:

Suffocation 1; puerperal fever 1; nervous fever; gastro enteritis 1; cancer 1; syphilis 1; old age 2; anæmia 1; accident 1; consumption 12; erysipelas 1; burned 2; mesenteric affection 1; convulsions 2; disease of spine 1; pneumonia 4; hydrocephalus 2; still born 1;

Of the above there were: Under one year, 8; from five to ten, 1; ten to fifteen, 1; fifteen to twenty, 3; twenty to thirty, 4; thirty to forty, 2; forty to fifty, 1; sixty to seventy, 3; seventy to eighty, 1; eighty to ninety 1; ninety one hundred, 1.

Of the above number there were 17 males and 9 females, making a total of 26.

Don't Buy an Organ

Until you have heard that wonderful musical triumph, the Burdett Organ. The performance of even a child upon this perfect instrument is more touching and musically entrancing than the flourishes of practiced players upon most other organs. The effects of the *vox humana* (human voice) and celestial stop, a late invention and found in perfection only in Burdett organs—are touching and sympathetic in the extreme, and comparable only to the heart-searching and tremulous tones drawn from their violins by an Ole Bull or a Vieux Temps. The Messrs. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, have the sole agency, and will be glad, no doubt, to show these organ gems to all who may desire them.

Coal Cars Capsized.

An accident occurred on the Allegheny Valley railroad on Thursday night to a coal train from Armstrong's coal works, caused by the breaking of an axle, near Haigh's Run. Four of the loaded cars were thrown from the track, and rolled down the embankment, at that place, about forty feet high. The wreck is described as terrible. The cars were piled on top of each other, and fragments thereof, consisting of brakes, axles, pieces of timber and broken wheels, were scattered in all directions. Fortunately no person was injured.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

Destruction of St. Xavier's Academy at Latrobe—Loss Estimated at $200,000.

Saturday afternoon a fire, terribly destructive in its consequences, occurred at St. Xavier's Academy, near Latrobe, of which we have obtained the following particulars: The fire was first discovered about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, in the center attic above the domitories, by one of the Sisters, whose attention was attracted thither by the sound of something heavy falling. The fire burst through the roof of the building over which it spread with fearful rapidity, and was communicated to the Chapel, and in a short time the entire building was in ruins. At the time the fire was discovered there were but three men, the Gardner, Janitor and Groom, about the premises, but a number of the neighbors soon came on the scene of conflagration, and did all in their power to assist the Sisters. Nothing could be done, however, to save the building, and their whole efforts were turned toward the contents.

The Sisters, after taking all necessary care of the pupils—numbering about one hundred—performed wonders in saving musical instruments, valuable furniture, the marble altar of the chapel and ornaments. Through the efforts of the Sister in charge of the trunks of the pupils, although an invalid, they were removed from the burning building in safety. The Sisters lost their own wardrobe in their eager desire to care for and protect the young ladies from all possible injury or loss.

The Academy of St. Xavier's was in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. It was established, we believe, in 1848, at Mt. St. Vincent, near Latrobe, but in 1852 was removed to Mount St. Xavier, three and a half miles southwest from Latrobe, and one mile and a half from the Pennsylvania Railroad. On this location a large convent and school building three stories high had been erected, with a beautiful chapel adjoining it, and forming part of the general plan, had only been completed last fall. The school building was one of the best conducted in the country; it had been fitted up in modern style, and was a model establishment in all its details. The Sisters have been adding to its educational advantages for the past twelve years. There were in the school building ten or twelve pianos, three or four harps, a library, valuable paintings, scientific apparatus, etc.

The chapel, completed last fall, was a beautiful edifice. It had stained glass windows, and contained valuable works of painting and statuary. The marble altar was saved, but the organ and other accessories were destroyed. The loss on the chapel, we are informed, will amount to over forty thousand dollars.

The Pittsburgh pupils, about twenty in number, arrived in the city Saturday evening on the Altoona accommodation train. Those of them who were unable to reach their homes, were provided with accommodations at the Convent on Webster street, and several sisters and a number of pupils arrived in the city yesterday.

The hour at which the fire took place alone accounts for the safety of both sisters and the children under their charge. This, amidst the general conflagration, is a matter for joy and thankfulness.

The labor of years has thus been wiped out and a material loss of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, less an inconsiderable insurance, is the result. The open purses of devoted hearts will be ready to meet the sad emergency, and contributions will be made with willing hands by the thousands of graduates who have long since parted from their *alma mater* to enter into the struggles of life.

The Pennsylvania Railroad was represented here in all its gushing kindness by Superintendent J. M'Creighton, who, after telegraphing to various points to prevent parental alarm, had the pupils and Sisters placed on the first east and western trains for their proper destination, free of charge, as soon after their arrival at Latrobe, in the sleighs and sleds of the neighborhood, as practicable.

Bishop Domenec telegraphed the Sisters last night to take the scholars to Loretto, where the academy will be continued without interruption. He left the city yesterday to visit the ruins.

Register's Business for January.

The following is a list of Letters of Administration granted and Wills admitted to probate, in the County Register's office, during the month of January, 1868, by Joseph H. Gray, Esq., Register:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	
Edward O'Neil	Winefrid Sweeny	$7,500
Jacob B. McDonald	Mary McDonald	800
John B. Fox	Wm. A. Fox	200
Harriet Wiseheidide	Dr. A. H. Gross	25,000
Andrew Nolte	Evaline Gross	700
Audley M. Rankin	David Rankin	6,000
A. J. Foster	E. Foster	3,000
Henry M. Koch	Ellen Foster	150
Christian Schuman	Wm. Schumann	4,000
Godfrey Magnes	John Grantham	1,500
Peter Redenbaugh	tague	1,500
David Heidler	Susan'h Heddler	300
Elizabeth McFadden	Elizabeth Culp	1,000
Catharine Holler	Adam Holler	100
Ann Hendrick	Bridget Giles	100
John Menis	Andrew Miller	4,500
Mary J. McDonald	P. H. Miller	800
Deboid Hankey	Elizab'h Hipner	50
Mary Humes	A. D. Humes	5,000
James Hamilton	D. Donaldson	2,000
Susan Loughry	T. N. Longary	2,700
Ephraim Powell	Cath'n Powell	800
Samuel Bowman	Wm. Eagan	500
Wm. Hess	Anam Hess	100
Wm. T. Robinson	Rachel Robinson	400
Henry Selmon	Anna Selmon	300
Elizabeth Baird	H. R. McLain	6,000
Lenna A. Burnell	Henry Selmon	500
Geo. Lovell	Jane Mitchell	150
Philip Cyphus	John Cyphus	400

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Testator.	Executors.
Jas. Steadeford	Thos. and Jas. Steadeford.
Joseph Stelher	Fred Seckert and P. Loefler.
Correin O'Neil	John Magee.
Jno. Fred Wolff	Mathias Mauzer.
Jno. McCune	Thos. Penny and J. B. Johnston.
John Dyer, Jr.	H. Stewart and S. Dyer.
John McCrea	J. McCrea and J. Crawford.
Abigal S. Higby	Jos. Phillip and P. Boyer.
James Hall	Samuel A. Sell.
Wm. L. Miller	Geo. and Albert Miller.
Elizabeth Baird	Henry B. McLean.
Benj. Patton	W. H. Potter and R. Havely.
Samuel Woods	James Means and Wm. Woods.
Ruth Frazier	Campbell B. Herron.
Mary Clark	
Richard Bradley	J. Carothers and M. Brinton.
Catharine Kearney	E. P. Guriand and J. Fenlon.
Wm. Finley Noble	Wm. Noble.
John Montgomery	R. Fending & J. H. Montgomery.
Jacob Schulz	Margaret Schulz.

Fell Dead on the Street.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon Fritz Black, a German, fell at the corner of Third and Ferry streets, and expired almost instantly. Several persons, who were standing a short distance off, observed him fall and hastened to his assistance, but he was quite dead when they reached him. There was a slight bruise on the side of his head, near the temple, where it had came in contact with a curb stone in his step, which, it was thought to have been the cause of his death; but Dr. Murdoch, who examined the body, thinks he died of apoplexy. The corpse was removed to the Mayor's office, and Coroner Clawson being notified impannelled a jury, who, after viewing the body, adjourned to meet this morning at ten o'clock, when the inquest will be concluded. The remains were taken charge of by Mr. Aiken, undertaker, and will be properly interred by him to-day. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and family in Cairo, Illinois. He has been employed on the tow boat "Jacob Painter" for several months, and boarded at Mrs. Gardiner's, on Water street, during the winter.

Served Him Right.

At Dunbar, Fayette county, a very amusing and somewhat serious occurrence took place a day or two ago. A gay and festive married chap made himself sweet to the wife of a cripple, and thinking he had matters set up to suit his purposes proposed an elopement. She was insulted with the dishonorable proposition, but quick as thought fixed on a plan to get square with the fellow. She arranged a meeting for Monday night at a dark and lonely spot, which the deceiver readily agreed to. The hour approached, and the rash lover ventured to the place. All was still. He whistled, and which, in long standing cases, is one of the best remedies ever discovered.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is readily digested and assimilated with the blood, and carries to each point of diseased tissue a healthy plasma capable of restoring lost functions. It has such an affinity for the human system, that any one who will test its powers will at once be convinced of its adaptation to the cure of a vast number of diseases having their origin in a disordered state of the blood, especially those of the lungs and the organs connected with respiration. Any one who will reflect at all knows very well that whatever will bring the system into a healthy state will enable it to heal itself, and there is no such system wherever located. Therefore, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is destined at no distant day to occupy a high place among the remedies for the cure of all diseases of a pulmonary character.

Sold at the Doctor's great Medicine Store, 140 Wood street.

Dr. Keyser's resident consulting office for long and special attention to cases of obstinate chronic diseases. No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Meeting of the Board of Prison Inspectors—An Assistant Warden Appointed.

The Board of Prison Inspectors, composed of the Judges of the County Courts, the Mayors of the two cities and the County Controller, met at 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, for the purpose of taking action on the bond of the newly appointed Warden, Mr. Scandrett, and attending to such other business as might be brought before them.

The bail offered by Mr. Scandrett being satisfactory, the bond was approved, and the first day of April next fixed as the time for him to take charge of the prison. Mr. S. then nominated Mr. A. W. Smith as Assistant Warden, which was confirmed by the Board. We are pleased to know that "Billy" will be retained, as he is a most excellent, accommodating and efficient officer, and having occupied the position for almost ten years, during which time he has received general satisfaction, has made a host of friends. He has become almost a "fixture" to the institution, from which his presence would be greatly missed. Our new Warden, Mr. S., is highly spoken of by those who know him, and will doubtless make an efficient and popular officer.

A very pleasant piece of courtesy was extended the passengers on board a train of cars delayed by the snow a few days since by the officials on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad, connecting with the Allegheny Valley road. While thus detained, Daniel Williams, Esq., one of the directors of the road, came up with a number of sleighs and conveyed the passengers to Brocton, where a sumptuous dinner was served up at the Company's expense. In the afternoon the passengers were conveyed to the establishments of the Lake Shore Wine Company, where they were shown through the extensive wine works and handsomely entertained by G. E. Ryckman of that Company.

After full justice had been done to the hospitalities extended, a meeting of the passengers was organized. O. W. Johnson, of Fredonia was President, and A. H. Judson, of Dunkirk, Secretary. Numerous complimentary speeches were made and a committee of three, consisting of J. Cook, Esq., of Buffalo, Mr. Whitford, of——, and J. T. Ely, Esq., of Mayville, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. The passengers were agreeably entertained during their detention that neither the ladies nor gentlemen regretted the time lost.

Sheep Stolen.—Mr. Thomas Beilstein yesterday morning missed a sheep in the stable of Mr. Geib, Third ward, Allegheny, and about ten o'clock, some "evil disposed person" with the love of mutton strong upon him, wilfully and feloniously did take, steal and carry away said sheep. The police officers were notified of the transaction, but as yet have failed to discover any traces of the "lost sheep."

Coroner's Inquest.—The jury impannelled by Coroner Clawson to inquire into the manner and cause of the death of Fritz Black, a resident of Sharpsburg, published yesterday, met at ten a. m. yesterday and rendered a verdict of death from apoplexy.

ARIZONA.

Indian Depredations—Lost in the Wilderness—Arrival of Territorial Civil Officers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Late advices from Arizona state that the Indians made a descent on Beale Springs Station and Camp Willows. They shot or carried of all the stock.

The mail carrier and escort of military, and four men belonging to the railroad survey, were lost in the Wilderness seven days and came near starving.

The civil officers of the Territory arrived at Tuscan, Dec. 17th. The citizens escorted them to the town and gave them a grand supper. The population of Tuscan and vicinity is rapidly increasing.

DIED.

FLOOD—At her residence, corner of Grant street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Mrs. CATHARINE FLOOD, relict of the late Hon. Thos. Flood, and mother-in-law of John A. Strain, Esq., at 9 o'clock P. M., on Friday, January 31st, 1868, aged 68 years.

DORRINGTON—On Thursday, at 8 o'clock P. M., THOMAS DORRINGTON, in the 77th year of his age.

CROMLISH—December 31st, 1867, at 45 P. M., JOHN CROMLISH, aged 76 yr. 7m.

WOODWELL—On Sunday morning, February 2d, at half-past six o'clock, Mrs. REBECCA WOODWELL, in the 80th year of her age.

CARSON—On Sabbath, the 26 inst., at twelve o'clock A. M., ELIZA JANE, wife of John Carson.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31, 1868.

SENATE.

DOG REGISTRATION.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, read in place an act extending the act for registering dogs in Allegheny county to Beaver county.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, offered a resolution that the Auditor General be requested to transmit to the Senate a statement of the amount of State tax due the Commonwealth by each county, for what year said tax is due, at what time the present triennial revision of the valuation of the several counties was made, when a statement of the same was communicated to the Commissioners of the several counties, and for what years said revision was made.

The resolution was adopted.

NEW COUNTY BILL.

Mr. LOWRY'S bill creating a new county out of Crawford, Forrest, Venango and Warren counties, to be called Petroleum county, was considered. Mr. LOWRY making a long speech in favor of it.

Mr. BROWN, of Mercer, and Mr. WALLACE, of Clearfield, spoke against it. Finally the bill was postponed.

NEW WARD IN JOHNSTOWN.

The act creating a new ward, to be called the Sixth, in Johnstown, Cambria county, was passed finally.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PAY FOR HOLDING ELECTIONS.

Mr. JACKSON, of Armstrong, presented a remonstrance from citizens of Armstrong county against any law granting additional compensation to owners of houses in which elections are held in that county.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, presented a petition from industry township, Beaver county, for a prohibitory liquor law.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, one from Bellvue, Allegheny county, for an act authorizing the School Directors to borrow money.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Mr. HICKMAN, from Committee on Federal Relations, reported back the House joint resolutions urging Secretary Seward to instruct the United States Minister in England to demand the release of American prisoners held for alleged political offences, and to insist upon some fixed policy by which the rights of American citizens shall be preserved, with amendments amounting to a substitute.

CARS OR SUNDAY.

Also, from the Committee on Judiciary, (general,) with a negative recommendation, an act to repeal so much of the act of April 22, 1794, as makes it unlawful for cars to run on Sunday.

NEGROES IN CARS.

Messrs. DEISE and LINTON each reported from the Committee on Judiciary, (general,) as committed, acts repealing the act of last session, compelling the admission of negroes into railway cars.

Mr. MANN alleged that the bills were never considered in the Committee.

Mr. DEISE explained that they had been decided upon at a meeting of the Committee when the Republican members were absent.

The matter was debated at considerable length, and the bills were finally recommitted, under the operation of the previous question, by a vote of forty-three to forty-one—the Democrats voting "No."

BILLS IN PLACE.

The following bills were read in place: By Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, authorizing the School Board of the Second ward, Lawrenceville, to borrow money and sell certain real estate.

By Mr. HICKMAN, of Beaver, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in Industry township, Beaver county; also, reducing the number of School Directors in Ohio township, Beaver county; also, incorporating the Beaver county Banking and Safe Deposit Association.

By Mr. BEATTY, of Crawford, authorizing the Auditor General to deliver to the Receiver of the Pot eleum Bank the United States bonds originally deposited as security for the currency of the bank.

FREE RAILROAD LAW.

The Free Railroad Law was considered on second reading, pending which the House adjourned till Monday evening.

THE CONNELLSVILLE BILL APPROVED.

The Connellsville bill has been approved by Gov. Geary.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3, 1868.

SENATE.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. SEARIGHT presented a petition from Fayette county for submitting to the people the question of license.

Mr. ERRETT, one from the merchants of Pittsburgh for a change of the law regulating the sealing of weights and measures in Allegheny county.

Also, one for the creation of the borough of Millvale.

Also, a remonstrance against a passenger railway on Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Mr. TAYLOR, a petition for an act preventing the selling of merchandise in Beaver county without a license.

Also, one for the repeal of the act extending the limits of the borough of Beaver.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, one extending an act relating to hawkers and peddlers in Lebanon and Wyoming counties, approved March 29th, 1867, to Beaver county.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, one incorporating the borough of Millvale.

Also, one incorporating the Fiscal Agency and Improvement Company of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SEARIGHT, of Fayette, one for the relief of certain soldiers of 1812, in Fayette county, and of the widows of others.

Mr. LOWRY, of Erie, one for incorporating the Conneautville Savings Institution.

Also, one relative to reclaiming the Conneaut marsh, in Crawford county.

PASSED FINALLY.

An act incorporating the Beaver Falls Gas Company was passed finally.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, presented a petition from Duquesne borough, asking that the upper portion of that borough, together with the Kennard House property, the farm and Wm. Sample's farm, be incorporated into a borough under the name of Millvale.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, a petition of George W. Cass and others for compensation for damages by loss of water privileges.

Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, a petition from numerous men and women of Connellsville for a change in the present liquor law.

CIVIL CODE REVISION.

A message from the Governor was received transmitting the report of the Commissioners to revise the Civil Code, with bills recommended by the Commissioners on the following subjects: Corporations, general pleading, evidence, interest, landlord and tenant, statute of limitations, highways and bridges and corporations.

BRIDGE COMPANY.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, read in place a bill incorporating the company to erect a bridge over the Ohio from West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville to Allegheny City.

TO ANNEX DUQUESNE BOROUGH TO ALLEGHENY CITY.

Mr. BECKERT, of Allegheny, one annexing the borough of Duquesne to Allegheny City.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, one creating an independent school district out of Allegheny, Beaver and Washington counties.

STOVES ON RAILROAD CARS.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, a bill prohibiting the use of wood or coal in stoves on cars, and fining the conductor, engineer, president and secretary of the company using the same thirty days after the passage of this act one thousand dollars for each day using the same.

THE RAILROAD LAW.

The Free Railroad law was discussed till nearly eleven o'clock at night. Several sections passed second reading, and the bill was then made the special order for to-morrow evening.

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TURKEY.

ANOTHER BATTLE REPORTED—THE CRETANS SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Late dispatches have been received here from Athens giving an account of another battle between the Turks and Cretans, in which the latter were successful. The Spakioteas Mountaineers were the attacking party. The Turks stood their ground and the battle lasted all day. The Turks acknowledge the loss of two hundred and fifty killed. Cretan loss not stated.

FRANCE.

THE NEW PRESS BILL.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The debate in the Corps Legislatif on the new project of a law for the government of the press was continued to-day. M. Favre, in a speech generally in opposition to the details of the bill, expressed approval of a few of its clauses. M. Cariquie also spoke against the bill, denouncing on all its parts as leading to license.

The debate on the proposed bill for the government of the press was closed late last evening. No vote was reached. The success of the bill was regarded extremely problematical.

PARIS, February 2.—It is reported the Government is likely to withdraw the new bill for the regulation of the press, in consequence of the opposition to the measure shown by the Liberal party.

SOUTH AMERICA.

REVOLUTION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Feb. 1—*Evening.*—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived with later news from South America. The advices are important. The inhabitants of Rosario, a town of considerable size on the Parana river, in the Argentine Republic, have rebelled against the authority of President Mitre, and declared for Gen. Urquiza, formerly Chief Executive or Dictator of the Confederation.

THE CHOLERA RAGES.

The cholera, which has made sad ravages in Buenos Ayres, has subsided to a great degree. The disease, however, still prevails to an alarming extent in the allied army on the Paraguay. There had been no fighting since the departure of the last mail. President Lopez, of Paraguay remained at Humita, and his forces were well supplied with provisions and munitions of war.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NO PRAYERS—NO MONEY.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—*Evening.*—Letters from Killarney say the clergy of that town who refused to say masses for the souls of Allan, Larkin and Gould, who were executed at Manchester, have ceased to receive any money for their sup ort or that of the church.

CABMEN ON A STRIKE.

LIVERPOOL, February 1.—The cabmen of this city are on a strike, causing much inconvenience to the inhabitants.

A TERRIFIC GALE.

LONDON, February 1.—A terrific gale prevails throughout England to-night, and disaster both to life and property on sea and land is apprehended. The telegraph lines to Liverpool are down.

ITALY.

OBJECT OF FARRAGUT AT NAPLES.

PARIS, February 2.—The *Courier Francais* of last evening says the presence of Admiral Farragut at Naples is designed as a counterpois to the French forces in Rome, and to sustain the Liberals of Italy, with whom Farragut holds intimate relations. The *Courier* says the Admiral has sent to Caprera a promise of his support and only awaits the reply of Garibaldi.

ROYAL BETROTHAL.

FLORENCE, February 2.—The announcement was made in the Senate of Parliament yesterday that Crown Prince Humbert had been formally betrothed to Princess Marguerita, of Genoa.

AN EXPEDITION ON THE TAPIS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Dispatches received from Florence last night allege the Italian Government is about to send out a naval expedition to Rio de La Plata. No hing is known as to the cause of this movement. Prime Minister Menabrea, when interrogated on the subject, declined to give any explanation. It is further reported an Italian fleet is now lying in the Bay of Naples preparing to sail for South America.

FLEET ORDERED TO SAIL.

NAPLES, January 31.—The Italian fleet now in this harbor, which has been getting ready for sea, has received orders to sail forthwith for Rio Pasana, Paraguay. All information in regard to the expedition is rigorously withheld by the Government and naval officials. The destination is unknown.

PRUSSIA.

EFFECTUAL THREAT OF BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Bills introduced by the Government granting large indemnities to the King of Hanover and the Duke of Nassau have been passed in the Diet. Much opposition was shown to granting these appropriations, and at one time their passage seemed doubtful, but toward the close of the debate Count Bismarck declared if not adopted he would be compelled to dissolve Parliament. This threat was effectual.

ABYSSINIA.

EGYPTIAN AUXILIARIES RECALLED.

LONDON, February 2.—In accordance with a request from Lord Stanley, the Pasha of Egypt has recalled his auxiliary troops of Egyptians sent to join the British expedition in Abyssinia.

CHINA.

HOSTILE MOVEMENT UNFOUNDED.

LONDON, January 31.—Dr. Arminus Vambrev, a well known traveller in Central Asia, has written a letter to the London *Times*, in which he proves the absurdity of the reports that the Chinese Government is preparing a hostile movement against the Russians on the borders of the Empire.

ASIA.

FAMINE IN MOROCCO.

CADIZ, February 2.—Reports received from Morocco state that a severe famine prevails in Tangiers and Tecuan.

SOUTH AMERICA

The Revolution in Peru—Overthrow of President Prado, Dictator

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 1.—A Lima letter of January 18th, says that the troops sent by Prado to attack the revolutionary forces under Colonel Segura were defeated, and their commander, Colonel Correjo, severely wounded. On receiving news of this reverse, the Dictator, without consultation with any of his officers, determined on his final attack. On the 23d the water was cut off from the city, and on the 26th the bombardment commenced. The cannonading lasted for thirty-six hours. More than 2,000 balls and shells were thrown into Ariquipa. Seven companies of infantry attacked the barracks which the insurrectionists had formed in that direction. Seven were killed and five and occupied one of the enemy's barracks, possessions which, after a well contested combat, they were forced to abandon, as they were not supported by the rest of the army. Disgusted and seeing informed Prado the whole army was in revolt and clamorous for his life, the latter, though the story was false, immediately sought safety in flight, leaving on the field of battle his army, all his wounded, his money, arms, munitions, everything. Their chief gone, the troops became demoralized, and many soldiers passed over to the enemy. About fifteen hundred men succeeded in reaching Quelitas. Meantime Prado arrived at Isally, immediately embarked on the corvette Union and arrived at Callao January 4th, whence he proceeded to Lima. The indignation against him was great at both places. Hisses and groans were heard in every direction. On the night of the 6th the troops in Castle Callao were turned over to the Canzeo Government without bloodshed, and advices of the movement having reached this city, it was seconded by the Canzeos, aided by some troops. After a combat of five hours, resulting in one hundred and twenty killed and wounded, Prado, seeing he was deserted by his troops, offered to resign the Presidency and retire from the country. Field Marshal La Feunte was named President of the Council of Ministers and took supreme command until the arrival of the second Vice President, General Canzeo, is known. A squadron at Callao passed over on the 6th. Prado took refuge in the house of the United States Minister, from whence he passed on board of the United States steamer Nitick, which sailed on the 10th for Chile, where he enjoys the rank and pay of a general. On the 14th a squadron sailed for Isaly to bring General Canzeo to the Capital. Preparations were making for a general election.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1868.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL IN DAKOTA.

The House Military Committee this morning decided to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a United States Arsenal at Fort David Russell, Dakota, near Cheyenne City, at a cost of $50,000.

THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The M'Ardle case was called up in the Supreme Court this afternoon. Judge Hughes appeared and entered a motion to have the Court dismiss the case on the ground of a want of jurisdiction. The Court signified its willingness to hear the argument in support of the motion, and Judge Hughes proceeded to state the position of the case, as he said, for the information of the Court. He said the jurisdiction of this Court extended only to cases coming up in the regular form of appeal from the District Courts of the United States and from the regularly constituted State Courts, under the act of Congress of Feb. 5, 1867, under which this case is brought up. He maintained that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction because the statute does not confer it. If it has no jurisdiction the only thing to be done is to dismiss the case. Judge Hughes then proceeded to inquire whether the terms of the act of Feb. 5th, 1867, had any application to the case; and also whether Congress or the United States were in such a condition with regard to the Courts as to warrant an appeal being taken from them to the Supreme Court. The appeal in the case was founded by said Court upon the ground that the reconstruction acts of Congress were unconstitutional. That, he said, was the pivot upon which the case turned. In support of this, Judge Hughes read from the petition of M'Ardle. He then argued that the purport of the reconstruction acts excludes the idea that the question of reconstruction was to be a football between the United States Courts and Congress.

At three o'clock Chief Justice Chase announced that the case would go over until next Friday, when further argument will be heard. Court then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1868.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill providing for distribution among the people of the South of accumulated vegetables and preserved meats which are not required for the use of the army.

The President has also approved the bill providing that contracts for stationery for the Executive Department shall not be made for more than one year at a time.

TREATY RATIFIED.

The following dispatch was received at the State Department at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon:

Copenhagen, January 31.—*William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington.*—The treaty signed in the name of the Danish West India Islands has been sent to Washington. It was ratified by the Rigsdad and signed by the King.

FINANCIAL.

Fractional currency was issued for the week from the Treasury, $550,000; forwarded $502,186, including $200,000 to the depository at Cincinnati. National Bank currency issued, $66,040; amount in circulation, $266,542,936. Fractional currency destroyed during the week, $330,000. Receipts internal revenue for the week, $1,918,847; fiscal year to date $114,754,315.

REVENUE FRAUDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA —A COLLECTOR WOUNDED.

Information has been received at the Internal Revenue office of frauds on the revenue to a large degree on Government officials in the third district of South Carolina. It seems that accounts from Mr. Bingham, formerly in the Postoffice at Abbeyville, S. C., of heavy distillers' frauds in the Abbeyville district, Hart and Elbert counties, induced the Bureau to dispatch an agent thither, and after some investigation Mr. Bingham was appointed Deputy Collector. The result of his operations, it is said, implicated officials was the seizure of over eighty illicit distilleries in three counties and the arrest of several distillers. Subsequently the Deputy Collector was met by a party, who it is ascertained had been hired by those engaged in unlawful distilling, and shot through the shoulder. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided a reward to be paid for the arrest of the party who committed the outrage.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

There is a report that the President has determined (though Secretary Seward has not acquiesced) to urge on Congress a speedy disposition of the Alabama claims.

—The law just passed by the Legislature of Tennessee permitting negroes to hold offices and sit on juries gives much satisfaction to negroes generally and the Radicals in particular. There are negro candidates for important offices and there will be in the majority of the counties in Middle and West Tennessee. The effect of this law conflicts with the amendment to the Constitution which will prove to the negroes a delusion and snare, entailing upon the a law suits instead of increasing their rights. The Courts will determine the question.

—George Francis Train's letter to the New York *World*, dated at Queenstown, January 31st, announces that he went out to England $5,000,000 in gold, the proceeds of the sale of new stock of the Rock Island Railroad to, purchase twenty thousand tons of iron for the extension of the road to Omaha.

If You Value Your Health

Do not experiment with new medicines when you can just as easily procure an old and well tested remedy.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is well known as the left remedy for

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain or O

The Pittsburgh Gazette

TO A BEAUTIFUL STRANGER.

BY JOHN GODFREY SAXE.

A glance, a smile—I see it yet!
A moment, ere the train was starting;
How strange to tell!—we scarcely met,
And yet I felt a pang at parting!

And you—alas! that all the while
'Tis I alone who am confessing—
What thought was lurking in your smile
Is quite beyond my simple guessing.

I only know those beaming rays
Awoke in me a strange emotion,
Which, blazing in their warmer blaze,
Perhaps might kindle to devotion.

Ah! many a heart as stanuch as this,
By smiling lips allured from duty,
Has sunk in Passion's dark abyss—
"Wrecked on the coral reefs of Beauty!"

And so, 'tis well the train's swift flight,
That bore away my charming stranger,
Took her—God bless her!—out of sight,
And me, as quickly, out of danger!

EPHEMERIS.

—Lotti's opera troupe is in Memphis.

—Bierstadt has sold his "Rocky Mountains" and "Storm" for $40,000 in England.

—Honduras is rapidly being depopulated by the terrible ravages of the cholera.

—Last week there were 219 deaths in Philadelphia, and of these 66 were from lung disease.

—A. T. Stewart has sent $1,000 as a donation to the Bethany Mission School of Philadelphia.

—Ten thousand persons were at the different places of amusement in Cincinnati on Saturday.

—A Chapter of the Society known as the Knights of Pythias is to be established in New York.

—Isaac Leeser, Rabbi of the Portuguese Synagogue in Philadelphia, died on Saturday morning, aged sixty-two years.

—The petroleum refiners have spoiled, with their emptying and refuse, the drinking water of our neighbors of the Forrest City.

—Margaret Anspach was convicted on Saturday, in Philadelphia, of murder in the second degree, in causing the death of her babe.

—A young man aged twenty-four has recently married a woman aged forty-two, who was his foster-mother and wet nurse in Dantzig.

—The victims of the famine in Algeria are so numerous that they are thrown promiscuously into trenches as the dead on a battle-field are buried.

—Mr. Edwin Stevens has assumed an interest in the firm of David Gibson & Co., Cincinnati. With so distinguished a partner the firm should meet with success.

—The most rapid promotion on record in the British army is that of Major General Carey, C. B., who twenty-three years ago received his commission as cornet.

—In the way of small sensations for Sunday, Chicago had a raving, ferocious lunatic at large and a case of poisoning. A little shooting affray wound up the quiet Sabbath evening.

—On Tuesday morning last Matthew Flynn was arrested in Kansas City, Mo. He is charged with the slight offense of killing two negroes and wounding a third at Fort Hays some time last December.

—A stranger stopping at a second rate hotel in Chicago had his clothes stolen from his room while he was in bed on Friday night. He was obliged to borrow articles in order to go to the shops to get more.

One of the ancient Saxon laws concerned leap year, and was a little more arbitrary than might always be pleasant. The lady had the privilege of proposing marriage, but the unfortunate man was not allowed to refuse.

—The Portland *Oregonian* says that thirty-five men from Bozeman captured eleven horse thieves in the Yellowstone valley, returned the horses to the owners and accounted for the thieves by saying that they had "gone to States."

—Miss Arabella Barnard was making a bed in her home in Kansas City last week, when she shook to the floor a pistol which was lying under the bolster. In falling, its load was discharged and entered into her person. She died next morning.

—They are evidently up to the times in Oregon, and we should say it is a good place for marriageable persons to go to. In Marion county, in that State, ninety-one marriage licenses were issued during the first three days of January.

—Mme. Miramon, the Princess Miramon, as she is now entitled to be called, is attracting much attention and sympathy in Vienna, where she is now residing at the request of the Emperor, who has granted her a very liberal pension.

—Charles Reade, the great reformer, and the wielder of as strong, true and pure Saxon a pen as was ever used in the battles which England has witnessed on the various questions of reform, is fifty-six years old, and as gay and pure and true as ever.

—The list of arrivals at the port of Philadelphia during the month of January, 1868, shows a large increase since the same month last year. In 1867 sixty-four vessels arrived during January, and in 1868 three hundred and twenty-eight vessels arrived. An increase such as this is truly gratifying.

—Some persons express surprise at the size of the pile which Mr. Bonner has seen fit to offer Mr. Bryant for his three poems. Three thousand dollars does seem pretty extensive, but then Mr. Bonner paid $20,000 for Norwood, which did not have as much in it, that amounted to anything at all, as a single stanza of Mr. Bryant's is sure to have.

—Milwaukee has no Water Works and wants them, but some stupid old fogies, such as obstruct the progress of every town object and have absolutely succeeded in thus far preventing the much needed improvement, and the consequence is that when a fire breaks out it burns until it burns out, for the means of extinguishing the flames are not to be had.

—The people of Atlanta, Georgia, have started a rumor that General Meade desires to be relieved. The wish is, as we have heard before, father to the thought, and sometimes to the hope, and General Meade's conduct has been too much that of a polished gentleman intent on keeping the laws of his country to suit the chivalrous people in whose midst he has been forced by the War Department.

—A wealthy gentleman has purchased a very elegant house in New York, which is superbly finished and furnished. The cost has been nearly $100,000, and he purposes presenting it to his daughter as a surprise on her return from a wedding trip which she is now making. The surprise may not be so pleasant to the young husband, who will have to meet the enormous expenses of living in such a house in New York City.

—The St. Louis Historical Society doubts whether Irving ever wrote a line which was or will be useful to mankind. The St. Louis Historical Society is evidently what the lamented A. Ward would call "a ass," and does not see how the beautiful can be useful, denies that the *dulce* is always the *utile* too. This Society deserves our pity, as all poor unfortunates do, but it will probably get a little scorn thrown in to heap up the measure.

—A man in Wheeling drove his wife and child out of doors into the cold night of Friday last. The two unfortunates were awakened by his threats of shooting them, and it was but with difficulty that they escaped into the street, and even then with no other protection against the bleak winter winds than flimsy night gowns could afford. A friendly neighbor offered them shelter and clothing, and they thus escaped being frozen to death, although they had traveled several squares before they reached the welcome refuge. We have heard, as yet, of nothing having been done to punish, or as some would say, to reform the brute who was the author of all this suffering.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT** requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 5oct6d&T

☞ **BUCHU.**

(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES.

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed wetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painful or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calculous deposit ions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Disease of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Eruption of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pale and Countenance, Universal Prostration of the System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in all cases for which it is used, and is immediate in the cure of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these affections it should be used in connection with

H. T. HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY,

And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S,

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 23:KWF

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ **WM. HARNHILL & CO.,**

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Coal Chutes, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Shear Pans, and sole manufacturers of HARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. 16feb1

☞ **ROBINSON, REA & CO.,**

(Success rs to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER.)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 13 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for WIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. 24feb1d

☞ **LAKE SUPERIOR**

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spirit Boilers. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 14 Second street, and 180 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to order from patterns. myl6:dawly

☞ **THE HEALING FOOL,**

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the Body, Mind and Estate, preliminaries to MARRIAGE, with safe means of relief. Sealed in envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se24:d&T

☞ **QUINCY A. SCOTT,**

DENTIST,

NO. 378 PENN STREET,

ma28:wy82 PITTSBURGH.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no6:hnts

P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh,

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to make and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:hnts

DISSOLUTIONS.

NOTICE.—The co partnership heretofore existing between JOHN W. PITTOCK, HARLEY T. PITTOCK and WILLIAM K. MOONY, under the firm name of

JOHN W. PITTOCK & CO.

in printing and publishing the

Pittsburgh Leader,

was, on the 16TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1868, under the limitations and conditions contained in the articles of co-partnership, DISSOLVED.

The business of the late firm will be settled only by me, to whom all payments of accounts due the said late firm must be made.

JOHN W. PITTOCK.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. jan16:d7 MWF

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing in the Flour and general Produce business, between HUGH KNOX and JAMES H. McKEE, in firm name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement, where either partner will attend to the same. The former business will be continued by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 23 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. HUGH KNOX,

J. H. McKEE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. jan1:d7 MWF

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

THE ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles. ap15:k66

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.

A LARGE LOT OF

Ladies' and Gent's Cotton Hosiery,

Which we offer at a great reduction on last year's prices.

300 DOZEN HOOP SKIRTS,

All grades, at manufacturers' prices.

100 Dozen Corsets,

Lucretia, Histori and French.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS, NO. 88 AND 90.

EMBROIDERIES.

Newest, at greatly reduced figures.

LACES, LACE COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS. Widest Stock of WOOLENS GOODS, GLOVES, HOSIERY and FURNISHING GOODS here than ever.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

77 and 79 Market Street.

jan1

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

NEW STOCK,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S.

CALL AND EXAMINE. WE SELL

French Corsets at $1.10.
Handkerchiefs, pure Linen, for 5c.
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, for 10c.
Heavy Cotton Fleeced Hose, (SEAMLESS,) 25c.
All Wool Ribbed Hose, 25c

Alexandre's Kid Gloves, $1.85 a pr.,

THE REAL BRAND.

WHITE OPERA KIDS.....$1.00

We have received the new

FRENCH SKATING HOSE, (Sizes Long.)

We are Agents for the

Norwick Mould ed Paper Collar Co.
Cresent Paper Collar Co.
Reversible Paper Collar Co.

We have a large variety of LADIES' LACED BACK KID GLOVES, which we are selling at a very low figure. We are also selling

Morrison's Star Shirts at $1.75.

Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10c.
Good Hoop Skirts, 50c.
Clothing and Fancy Goods, at the lowest possible prices, at

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,

78 & 80 Market St.

jan30

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET,

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

☞ Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

jan24

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Gingahams Checks Brand, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, F. & M. Carsimeres, Flannels, Shawls, Tics, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics, a full line of Notions and Small Wares, Barred Flannels, of Eastern and home manufacture.

We are Agents for FULLERTON'S FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS, CRAIG'S GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY BLANKETS, and solicit country commission, at Mill Prices. A full line in all departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our goods and Prices.

C. ARBUTHNOT..... W. T. SHANNON.
G. O. STAPHENSON.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 Fifth Street.

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS,
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

Cloth, Wilton, Carr & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE, &c.

C. H. ARMSTRONG.....A. A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY.)

MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of

SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS AND FAMILY COAL

Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, near the Works.

Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly attended to.

BEST FAMILY COAL

Always on hand and delivered promptly to order,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

Cor. Sandusky Street and P. Ft. W. & C. Railway,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Anthracite Coal furnished at the lowest rates. je6:h

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 LIBERTY STREET

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR, Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny

LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest market price.

All orders left at their office, or addressed through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my25:hnts

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL

And Manufacturer of

Coal, Slack, and Deoxidized Coke

OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morton; first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on Second street, near Lock No 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, FURNACE and FAMILY COAL, CUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the city, on the lowest market rates.

Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (formerly Canal,) STREETS, Pittsburgh. P. O. BOX 1207. oct26

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Washington Street, near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator,

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR, and CRUSHED FEED. Orders delivered in either city, free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice. oct6:d

MARTIN LIEBLER,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

No. 132 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

C. M. PETTY,

No. 60 Smithfield Street,

Real Estate bought and sold. ly24

L. N. HALL, Manufacturer of

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,

Wholesale and retail dealer in TOBACCO CIGARS, SNUFF, PIPES, &c, Louisville Tobacco always on hand.

184 WOOD STREET,

Corner Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE,
STONE HEARTHS,
WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS,
And WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 187 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House. se2

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS!

NEW GOODS.

FIRST ARRIVAL FOR

SPRING TRADE, 1868.

Bought at the lowest prices of the late reduction, and sold at exceedingly low rates.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents Per Yard.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.'S,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

jan30

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOYARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

ja15:dawF (OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS!

We have determined to give our customers at once the advantage of any decline in prices that may be made later in the season, and have to-day

Reduced Prices

OF OUR

Entire Stock

OF

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,

Far below what it would cost to replace the Goods.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

de26:MWF

CARPETS AT COST.

For a Short Time.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK!

A Very Large Assortment of

OIL CLOTHS,

Window Shades,

HOLLANDS;

AND

Cheap All-Wool Ingrains,

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

jan30

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE,

capable of running 10,000 bushels daily, including tenant houses, store house, mule, wagons, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operation. There are 68 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river; will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 89 Grant St., opposite Court House.

COMFORTABLE DWELLING

FOR SALE—No. 168 Second street. The building is two stories, with nine rooms, and a large cellar, having all the modern improvements. Lot 20 feet front by 120 feet deep.

Also, two large Warehouses, fire-proof, very suitable for distillery, brewery or machine shop, situated in the second ward. Right, title, and in good order, goes with the building.

Apply to M. McLAIN & CO.,

ja22 No. 121 Fourth street.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also several Farms in good location. Also, a small Woolen Factory, with twenty acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Business Houses to let on good streets. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities. For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,

116 Grant street, opposite the Cathedral.

CHEAP FRAME HOUSE,

CONTAINING FOUR ROOMS,

On Henry Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue, Sixth ward.

PRICE, ONLY $2,200.

APPLY TO

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

ja30 **No. 66 Smithfield street.**

2,000,000 ACRE

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION.

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre.

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS,

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas,

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

au14

CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.

At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

ja30:m6

HENRY W. HORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 290 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between Seventh and Liberty.

☞ LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE BEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

113 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

COLGATE & CO.'S FRAGRANT

TOILET SOAP

Are prepared by skilled workmen from the best materials, and are known as the STANDARD by dealers and customers. Sold everywhere. de2:MWF

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, DEC. 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Due July 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

Due July 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED, WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT, ON PRESENTATION AT THE

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank,

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

VIZ:

Loan of March 27th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868.

Loan of July 19th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868.

INTEREST ON THE ABOVE LOANS WILL CEASE ON THE 1ST OF JULY, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN, Sec'y of State.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Asst. General.

W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

de26:MWF

CARPETS AT COST.

For a Short Time.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK!

A Very Large Assortment of

OIL CLOTHS,

Window Shades,

HOLLANDS;

AND

Cheap All-Wool Ingrains,

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

jan30

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS.

Office, 356 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertiliser in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published no gratuitous circulation a pamphlet containing interesting statements from reliable men in this Fertiliser, copies of which will be sent free to any calling at their address.

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH

WINES AND LIQUORS,

109 Penn Street.

Our MR. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has now in store a large stock, and best arrangements with the following first class houses:

F. RUMILLER, Ayles, Champagne.
DAVY BROS & CO., Cognac and Bordeaux.
J. PRUNIER & CO., Cognac and Bordeaux.
CHAS. LAMBLING, Oporto.
MORGA & SOBRINO, Malaga, Spain.
REINARD SCHMIDT, Nuremburg, A Rhein.
A. v. EYCKEN & CO., Crefeldt, Sparkling Hock and Moselle.
HAGE & CO., Southern Ales.
TURNER & CO., Scotch Ales.
A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand.

Having perfected arrangements with the above houses we are now prepared to offer the choicest brand of WINES and LIQUORS. Examination, quality and comparison of prices solicited. oct31:k50

MISCELLANEOUS.

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

(Successors to S. R. BULGER, Agent,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

Of Every Description.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE

No. 45 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ A full assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture constantly on hand at LOWEST CASH PRICES. my25:dawly

C. A. STONE.....WM. C. HOPPER.....WM. S. WILT.

FOR FRAGRANT TEAS,

CHOICE COFFEE,

AND

PURE SPICES,

GO TO

ROBINSON'S,

No. 20 Fifth Street,

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light

ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA

SHEETINGS AND BATTINS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Warm Air Registers and Ventilators,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S,

No. 435 LIBERTY ST.

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

Sole Manufacturers of

Eureka Carbon Oil,

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SOHO OIL WORKS,

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

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No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET,

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ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE providing for the appointment and Regulation of the

POLICE FORCE OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter the Police force of the city aforesaid shall not be more than one hundred men, all of whom, or so many of them as may be called out by the Chief of Police, one as captain, and not more than eight as lieutenants. The said force to be organized and to be kept from time to time by the Police Committee of Councils, and to be on duty as Police, Day and Night Police, but the whole force shall be subject to the control of the Mayor, and he be liable to be called into service.

SEC. 2. The Mayor shall, at the first regular meeting of Councils, after the passage of this ordinance into effect, nominate to said Committee such persons as he may deem suitable for appointment and force, and if any person so nominate be rejected by said Committee, he shall make new nominations, until the requisite number shall have been confirmed. No one shall be appointed on the force who is not a qualified voter of the city of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 3. The Mayor shall have power, in cases of emergency, with the concurrence of the Police Committee, to appoint, for a period not to exceed ten days, such persons as he shall report to Councils at their first meeting, the necessity for said temporary appointment to be stated in the report.

SEC. 4. The Mayor may suspend from pay and duty any member of the police force for any neglect of duty, not exceeding ten days, and may suspend any officer for a longer time, or for cause of dismissal he shall at the next meeting of the Police Committee report the facts to said Committee, and the accused shall have power to call the witnesses who may be relied on in case of original charges, to be heard.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to appoint the police force, and prescribing their duties, which, when approved by the Police Committee, shall be binding on the police force.

SEC. 6. The salary of the Chief of Police shall be $1,500 per annum; the pay of the Captain, $3 50 per day; of each of the Lieutenants, $3 per day; and of each of the policemen $2 50 per day; and no person shall be appointed who shall be entitled to pay for any time they may be absent from duty, unless such absence be by direction of the Police Committee, and then only for a time to be specified by them.

SEC. 7. All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, so far as the same are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McCAULEY,

President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,

Clerk of Select Council.

JOHN BURNS,

President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McGARVEY,

Clerk of Common Council.

APPROVED, January 27th, 1868.

WM. McCARTHY, Mayor.

A SUPPLEMENT TO AN ORDINANCE passed the 4th day of November, A. D. 1867, entitled "An Ordinance relative to the Lawrenceville Water Works."

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the Borough of Lawrenceville, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That no other than Commissioners of Water, who have been published or gratuitous circulation a pamphlet containing interesting statements from reliable men in this Fertiliser, copies of which will be sent free to any calling at their address.

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH

WINES AND LIQUORS,

109 Penn Street.

Our MR. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has now in store a large stock, and best arrangements with the following first class houses:

F. RUMILLER, Ayles, Champagne.
DAVY BROS & CO., Cognac and Bordeaux.
J. PRUNIER & CO., Cognac and Bordeaux.
CHAS. LAMBLING, Oporto.
MORGA & SOBRINO, Malaga, Spain.
REINARD SCHMIDT, Nuremburg, A Rhein.
A. v. EYCKEN & CO., Crefeldt, Sparkling Hock and Moselle.
HAGE & CO., Southern Ales.
TURNER & CO., Scotch Ales.
A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand.

Having perfected arrangements with the above houses we are now prepared to offer the choicest brand of WINES and LIQUORS. Examination, quality and comparison of prices sol

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Opinion of the Supreme Court on the Recission Act of Assembly.

It has already been announced in the GAZETTE that the Supreme Court of our State, on Tuesday, decided the questions concerning the charter of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company. Below we give the full text of the opinion of the Court, delivered by Sharswood, J.

First. It is claimed, on behalf of the Commonwealth, that the defendants have forfeited their charter under the laws of Pennsylvania, by procuring a charter from the Commonwealth of Maryland. It has been contended that such an act is inconsistent with the allegiance which a corporation owes to the sovereign who created it; that it is common *cause mercatus*—a species of treason. No authority has been cited for this position. A corporation cannot transfer its allegiance by accepting a charter from another State. It does not thereby throw off its original charter, nor can it take shelter under the wing of its new relation from the consequences of any violation of its duties under its old one. The act can in no wise harm the Commonwealth. The Courts will maintain and enforce all her rights against her own corporations, without regard to any immunities they may claim to possess beyond her territories and within the jurisdiction of another State. We are of the opinion that this cause of forfeiture is not sustained.

Second. Another ground on which the Commonwealth demands judgment is that the defendants, under cover of their Maryland charter, have instituted proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District against another corporation created by this State and other persons praying that an act of the Legislature may be declared null and void. The premises for the purposes of this case may be safely admitted that a corporation which undertakes to drag its sovereign *ad forensicum ejus* before the bar of the tribunals of another sovereign violates its first and paramount duty, and thereby subjects itself to the extremest consequences. But the next step in the argument fails. The Circuit Court of the United States is not the court of another sovereign. The Federal Constitution is the Constitution of the State, having been ratified and adopted by the sovereign act of the people in convention in December, 1787. "The Government of the United States," said Chief Justice McKean, "forms a part of the government of each State." It follows that the courts are the courts of each State; they administer justice according to the laws of the State as construed and settled by its own Supreme tribunal.

This has been more than once solemnly determined by the Supreme Court of the Union to be the rule of their decision whenever the construction of the Constitution of the United States, treaties, or acts of Congress do not govine cases. In this last class of cases the Supreme Court of the United States is the tribunal of the last resort, in which judgments and decrees in the highest courts of the respective States upon such questions are to be reviewed. Indeed, upon being sued in an inferior court of another State upon a question involving the constitutionality or validity of an Act of Assembly, the grantees of the State have an advantage which in a State court they do not possess. In the Supreme Court of the State if the decision pronounced is against the constitutionality of the act of Assembly relied on, their judgment is final and conclusive. For by the 25th section of the Judiciary Act of Congress, passed September 24, 1789, it is only "when is drawn in question the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their constitutionality," that a final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest court of law or equity in a State can be carr ed for review to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Third. A third cause of forfeiture avowed is that the defendants have failed to connect this road with a railroad in Maryland, and are engaged in constructing an extension with the purpose of connecting the same with the railroad of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. We might pass this point with the remark that no mere intention or purpose in a corporation to violate its duty can constitute a cause of forfeiture. Its officers and managers have, like individuals, *bona pentientiee*. They may avail themselves of it. The design clearly proved to do an unlawful act may justify the interposition of a court of equity by a process of injunction, but it would be unjust before the act was consummated to visit the corporate body itself with the extreme penalty of dissolution and confiscation. We propose, however, to rest our decision in this cause upon reasons which will make it final. Upon the proper construction of various acts of Assembly, authorizing these defendants to extend their road south and east from Connellsville, we are of the opinion that they are license l by the Legislature to form a connection with the railroad of the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

Fourth. The fourth and last position which has to be encountered is that by the act of Assembly passed August 19, 1864, all the rights, powers, franchises, and privileges conferred upon the defendants "for and in respect to all that portion of the lines of railway southwardly and easwardly from Connellsville were resumed, revoked, repealed and put an end to."

By the 10th section of the original act of incorporation of April 5, 1827, it is provided that "if the said company shall at any time misuse or abuse any of the privileges herein granted the Legislature may resume all and singular the rights and privileges hereby granted to the said corporation." The questions which naturally arise upon the construction of this provision are two—1. Is the Legislature constituted the sole and exclusive judge of the fact of misuse or abuse upon which their power to revoke is conditioned? And 2. If not, what effect ought to be given to their act? As to the first questions upon the ordinary rules applied to the interpretation of language, no difficulty could arise. If this were a contract between —an and man it could not be pretended that when one party reserves the power to rescind in a certain event, he is thereby constituted the judge whether the event has occurred. It is a condition precedent to the exercise of the power, and the party exercising it must pr ve affirmatively the execution of the fact. The power of the Legislature in grants and contracts is not like the power of the English Parliament. It is limited and restrained by the provisions of the Federal and State Constitutions, so that it cannotimpair contracts either made by itself or others. It cor respects more nearly to the King of England—as to which it is certainly the established law of that country that the King cannot derogate from his own grant, and when an express power is reserved in a grant overtly to do a certain act or thing, it must be proved affirmatively that the event has occurred, or the condition been fulfilled.

2d. What effect then are we to give to the act of Aug 19, 1864? The pleadings leave but one question open for consideration, namely, whether upon the true construction of the act of April 11, 1856, called in the argument the original act, all misuse or abuse of its corporate privileges by the company before that date was pardoned and released. We have n difficulty in saying that upon these pleadings it is admitted that no misuse or abuse had taken place, which would give any constitutional right to the Legislature under the twentieth section of the original act of incorporation, to revoke the rights and privileges granted to the defendants, and that the right of eminent domain in this instance has not been constitutionally exercised.

We have given to all the points presented by the Commonwealth the most careful consideration, and on the whole are of opinion that they have not been sustained. Judgment for the defendants.

Allegheny County Agricultural Society—Meeting of the Board of Directors.

The new Board of Directors of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society met at J. R. Reed & Co.'s store, Fifth street, yesterday at 10 o'clock A. M., and organized by calling John Young, Jr., to the chair and appointing William Anderson Secretary. Members present: Messrs. Parke, John Murdoch, Jr., Young, Jennings, McKee, Matthews, Morton and Kelly.

The minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Parke, from the committee to which was referred the claims against the State for the use of the old Fair Grounds, reported that the bill had been placed in the hands of Hon. George Wilson, and would receive the necessary attention.

Messrs. Murdoch and Kelly stated that they had conversed with several members of the Legislature on the subject, but as there were between fifteen and twenty claims of the same nature pending it was doubtful whether it could pass, but at least a portion of the claim would be paid.

James Parke, chairman of the committee on a new charter, reported that no definite action had been taken in the matter since the last meeting.

Mr. Morton introduced the subject of abortion in cows, and presented some important facts related to the matter. The subject is creating considerable interest in the minds of dairymen and cattle dealers, and in accordance with a request of the New York State Agricultural Society, a committee was appointed to investigate the matter, to which committee Mr. Morton was added, and requested to transmit his views on the subject to the Society in the form of a report.

On motion, the meeting adjourned till the 29th of February.

Large Yield.—The new well struck a few days since on Lease No. 30 of the Wood-Farm, Crawford county, is now producing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred barrels per day. The working interest is owned by Messrs. J. W. Irwin and M. L. Stewart.

The Shooting Affray in Allegheny—The Perpetrators Held for Trial.

Joseph Fisher, John Clark and Dan Gordon, three of the negroes engaged in the disgraceful shooting affray at Michael Gier's saloon, at the corner of Second and West streets, Allegheny, Monday evening, an account of which we published yesterday, had a hearing before Mayor Drum, at three o'clock yesterday, when the following facts were developed: About four o'clock Monday evening John and Alfred Gabby, in company with another young man, were seated at a table in Gier's beer hall, drinking beer. While thus engaged, four negroes, John Clark, Dan. Gordon, Jos. Fisher and Henry Johnson, all considerably under the influence of liquor, entered the saloon. They approached the Gabbys and invited them to drink with them, but the request was promply declined. Gordon then asked Alfred Gabby, who was formerly on the police force, if he did not remember about arresting him some time previous. Gabby replied that he did, upon which Gordon remarked that he thought it was a good time to get even. At this moment three of the negroes, Clark, Gordon and Fisher, drew revolvers, while Johnson produced a knife. Before they had time to use them, however, the white men had armed themselves with such weapons as were in reach, and one of the negroes, who was in the act of firing, was felled to the floor. After some straightening they were ejected from the saloon. On reaching the sidewalk Fisher fired another shot, after which he and his companions retreated to the opposite side of the street. John Gabby, armed with a heavy bar of wood, started in pursuit of them, but before he had reached the street two more shots were fired by the one of which struck him in the side, the ball lodging near the spine. Notwithstanding the wound, he continued across the street, and seeing Fisher about to fire again, dealt him a blow with the wooden bar, which felled him to the ground, whereupon the other negroes rushed upon Gabby, and Johnson, who was armed with a razor, cut him several times on the face and head. Alfred Gabby, seeing the danger his brother was in, rushed to his assistance, but before he could reach him, received a shot in the fleshy part of his right arm. The information upon which the parties were held had was made by Alfred Gabby, charging the parties—Fisher, Clark, Gordon and Johnson—with felonious assault and battery. Fisher was held in the sum of $1,000 and Clark and Gordon in $500 each for their appearance at Court. Johnson was not yet been arrested. The defendants were remanded to jail to stock-up, but will probably be committed to-day, as it is hardly possible for them to procure bail.

John Gabby, who was wounded in the affray mentioned in the above item, but it is thought will be able to be out in a few days, when he will prefer a similar information against the same parties.

Michael Gier, proprietor of the saloon where the affray occurred, made information against the negroes, charging them with riot, upon which charge they were each held in the sum of $500 dollars for their appearance at Court.

Suicide—Coroner's Inquest.

Conrad Betz, a German residing in Duquesne borough, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself with a revolver. The deceased was a man of intemperate habits and for several days had been drinking to excess. Monday evening he called at several places where he had contracted small debts, and paid them. About twelve o'clock he bid his companions good night and started for home, after which nothing more was seen of him until about our o'clock in the morning, when some member of the family was about his room to awaken him, when he was discovered dead in his bed. The other members of the family were called, and on entering the room found the deceased lying on his back, while his hands were tightly clutched a revolver, the muzzle of which was within a few inches of his forehead. A wound was found almost in the centre of his forehead. Coroner Clawson was notified, and held an inquest on the body yesterday. A brother of the deceased testified that he occupied a room near that of deceased. Sometime during the night he heard the report of a pistol shot, as all was still afterwards, he soon fell asleep. Other witnesses, who had seen the deceased during the previous evening, were also examined, from whose testimony it appeared that he reached home shortly after twelve o'clock. None of the witnesses had ever seen the deceased with a revolver, and as it was new it is probable that he had purchased it that evening with a view of committing suicide. The revolver was one of Colt's six-shooters. Two of the chambers were empty. The wound was probed by a physician and the course of the ball traced into the brain. From the appearance of the bed, and the position of the body, death must have ensued instantly. Mr. Betz was unmarried. The Coroner returned a verdict in accordance with the facts above given.

The deceased was a single man about thirty-one years of age, and resided with his father's family in Duquesne borough near the Allegheny river.

Coroner's Inquest—Sugular Death of a Child.

Tuesday morning last Ettie J. Uncks, a little girl residing with her parents in South Pittsburgh, died very suddenly and under circumstances which rendered in investigation by the Coroner necessary. Coroner Clawson being notified of the fact impannelled a jury and after taking the testimony of Nancy J. Uncks, the mother of the child, which we append, adjourned until five o'clock last evening, when a verdict was rendered. The following is the testimony of the mother:

Mrs. Nancy J. Uncks, sworn—Am mother of the deceased child. At six o'clock Monday my child was as well as she ever was. At supper she was asked to eat; she said she was not hungry. In half an hour afterwards I asked her if she was sick; she said she felt like vomiting; she was lying at that time on the floor; in ten minutes thereafter she commenced vomiting; she complained of her head and back hurting her. Between the hours of seven o'clock in the evening and two in the morning, she vomited four or five times. I did not think it worth while to send for a doctor until this morning. When I went into her room at seven o'clock this morning she caught hold of my dress, and said something which I could not understand. At nine o'clock I sent for Dr. Roberts. I found her at that hour as I had laid her down, with the exception of her left arm, which was outside of the bed, and her right arm over her head. She looked as though she was asleep, with the exception of her eyes, which were open. There was no color in her, with the exception of two small purple marks, which were on her forehead and on her left breast. Yesterday afternoon she said that a little girl had pushed her, when at school, and hurt her back. She had not been abused in the house, and I do not think she was hurt outside of the house.

Dr. J. H. Roberts, at the request of the Coroner, made a *post mortem* examination, and yesterday evening testified that the child had died of congestion of the brain, produced by a fall or injury to the head. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with his statement.

Not Consumption.

We have on our Books of Record the name, age, residence, date, disease and prescription of every case treated by us during the last twenty years. In these books are contained the names of over *fifty thousand* persons, and more than *two hundred thousand* prescriptions. In this vast number of cases, every *kind* and *variety* of diseases have fallen under our observation, and every form of treatment has been fully tested.

In CONSUMPTION and "Lung diseases," we have had ample opportunity to test not only every kind of treatment, but every kind of medicine.

We know that there are many cases of disease that so nearly resemble consumption, but which is not; that without a very careful diagnosis, serious mistakes might be made, which would lead to very prejudicial results in the treatment. It is the duty of every physician to ascertain as nearly as possible the precise nature of every malady before prescribing. No more certain sign is offered in disease than is found in the urinary secretion," says Simon. And in this disease, we are especially favored with indications in the *urine* which enables us to determine not only the facts relative to the true nature thereof but to measure tolerably correctly the extent of the same.

We have thus detected and determined the *extent* of hundreds of cases of *Consumption*, many of which being incipient only, have been *cured* by us in a very short time. And whilst we would not hold out inducements or promise a cure, in the "last stage" of this dreadful malady, we would just say, that we have cured many cases that so nearly resembled Consumption, that it was impossible to determine the fact by any other means than by examination of the urinary secretion.

Among those we might mention, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, &c., &c.

These diseases oftimes much resemble Consumption in many particulars. They may come on with cough and expectoration of blood and mucus, pain in the breast and side, heats and chills, followed by weakness, night sweats, &c. These symptoms are taken for Consumption, until the patient is informed that the case is a "hopeless one," when perhaps it was yet as curable as nine-tenths of our most common diseases, and when some prompt and efficacious remedy administered for the *real* disease would dispel it in a very short time.

We have cured many cases of this kind, even after they had been abandoned as hopelessly consumpted, by their relatives as well as the physician. Whilst there is life there is hope in such cases.

L. OLDSRUS, M. D.

OHIO NEWS.

—Thurman is President of the Columbus Pendleton Club.

—A. Banning Norton, formerly of Mount Vernon, is dead.

—Gen. Kelfer made a good Radical speech at Delaware on Monday evening.

—On Monday the house of Captain Barber, in Ashland, was burned and damaged by fire and water to the extent of several thousand dollars.

—General D. W. H. Jay—a good man every way—is Quartermaster General of Ohio, and H. G. Coval, of Ashtabula, is the Governor's Aid-de-Camp.

—Ex-Mayor Samuel Hendry and wife celebrated their golden wedding in Oberlin on the 13th inst. A delightful evening was spent by all who were invited.

—Hon. James Eaton, of Delaware, O., recently paid his fiftieth subscription—invariably in advance—to the *Gazette* of that place. He may be called a regular subscriber.

—The Hancock *Courier* says: A widower in that town was married a few days ago at a church, making a "big splurge" with a brass band. After the interesting ceremony, the band struck up that old and familiar air, "My wife's dead and I've got another one." Appropriate.

—James Dee was shot in the abdomen, and fatally wounded in Dayton, on the evening of the 16th, inta disturbance which occurred at an evening party, but in which he had taken no part. Several arrests were made. Dee's funeral took place on Sunday. Pistols and slung shots are the order of the day and night in Dayton.

—The Ashtabula (O.) *Sentinel* says the snow at that place was almost blackened by millions of small insects on the 16th and 17th of January. They are called snow fleas, though a microscopic examination shows them to be quite different from fleas. They are black, with two prominent feelers and long body, and in shape resembling the large pinching bug, and as active as grasshoppers. They appear to come up through the snow, from the ground, play on the surface of it and return into it.

—The Mount Vernon *Banner* says: A wicked man named Marion Bradfield, residing in Clay township, Knox county, eloped on the 4th inst., with a naughty woman by the name of Elbert, wife of Harrison Elbert, of the same township, leaving his infant and unholy passions for a couple of weeks, the couple returned to their respective residences looking as mean as it is possible for white people to look. We presume there will be another divorce suit in Court at the next term.

—The shoe peg factory at Footville, belonging to the firm of Grant, Clough & Powers, and employing some 25 hands, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 1 th inst, involving a loss—the insurance having run out—of some $10,000. The business of making pegs and clothes pins, is said to have been carried on with considerable energy and success, and the pecuniary loss to a worthy firm, the community feel the effect of the casualty with the general industry of the place.—*Ashtabula Telegraph.*

About six o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., the alarm of fire was given at the center, and the steam saw mill owned by Edwin Hall was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time the entire building was enveloped in flames. Origin of the fire unknown. The mill had been running for several weeks, and the night before, Mr. Davis left, as he supposed, everything safe. The loss is a severe one for Mr. D., there being no insurance. In connection with the mill was a shingle machine, owned by Benson, Mitchell & Searles, which is also a total loss.—*Ashtabula Exchange.*

—The Clinton *Republican* says: A week or two ago a seeming gentleman stopped at Clarksville, and made inquiries about the farms adjoining the village. He circulated around among the farmers, and called on a farmer by the name of Homestead. He finally succeeded in finding just such a one as he desired, and was to pay the stipulated price in cash. The farmer went into the house, and at a cost of about twenty-five dollars, and then awaited his purchaser. But he came not. The next night a store was broken open in Ogden, and some clothing and other articles of little value stolen. The thief was arrested and brought to Wilmington, where he was lodged in jail. Two days after he was released on bail of *habeas corpus*, and disappeared instanter. This was the indigenent "cash down" land speculator

—An Elyria, Ohio, paper, says: A disgraceful fight occurred at the school house in the Cunningham district, in this township, last Wednesday. It appears that there are several young men attending the school who seem to do as they please; and one teacher has already been compelled to leave this winter. The Directors employed another, Mr. Perkins, of Perkinsville, who opened school on Monday of last week. On Wednesday one of the ruffians refused to comply with the request of the teacher to take his seat in the spelling class, and when the teacher attempted to enforce his request, three more bullies planted themselves in his way, and a general fight ensued. During the melee one of the Directors entered the house, and went to the teacher's assistance, when they pounced upon him, and before the fight was ended he was badly beaten in the face. Neither party finally conquered, which is the worst feature in the case. The unruly ruffians were finally expelled from the school.

STATE NEWS.

—The oldest house in Berks county is said to be the stone building in Douglassville. This house bears the inscription "A. D. 1716." It is said to have been built by a family from Switzerland.

—Gen. George Potts, of Altoona, has been appointed D. D. G. M. of the Masonic district composed of the counties of Blair, Bedford and Huntingdon. J. King McLanahan, of Hollidaysburg, is D. D. G. H. P. for the same district.

—A convention of all the Presbyterian churches within the counties of Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango and Mercer, is to be held at Meadville on the 18th inst. The convention is to consist of the ministers and one elder from each church, and is to be held in accordance with the recommendation of the Philadelphia Convention.

—A party of burglars broke into the office of the Treasurer of Huntingdon county, and with a sledge hammer, broke open the safe. Nothing was taken away, however, as there was no money there, all funds of the county being deposited in bank. An attempt was made, by the same party it is supposed, on the First National Bank of Huntingdon, but the marauders were frightened off.

—A family named Boyer, who reside in the 4th Ward, met with a terrible affliction last week. Mrs. B. had poured some boiling water into a wash tub, which was standing on a chair, and whilst passing to the next room, her child, 14 months old, attempting to crawl up to the tub, pulled it down and a portion of the contents ran over the child scalding it in such a manner that death put an end to its sufferings the following day.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

—For several weeks a series of meetings have been held in the Baptist church, which have resulted in the reviving of the church, church, and the conversion of upwards of forty persons so far. The meetings will continue every evening. The interest seems to be increasing and the numbers are seeking the "One thing needful." Th pastor, Rev. R. A. Fink, will be assisted this week by Rev. Baker of Altoona, and Rev. Dower from Salinsgrove. The rite of confirmation and the communion of the Lord's Supper will be administered next abbath.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

—The Titusville *Herald* says: On the 3d of July last, an Englishman named William May, residing in Freehold, Warren county, left his home with the intention of visiting Titusville and Pithole, and returning home by way of Warren, where he was to pay a debt of $600. He had the money in his possession, and was seen in the afternoon of the same day at Corry, but can be traced no farther, and has not since been heard from. Monday, Mr. A. Bush, of Freehold, a son-in-law of the missing man, arrived here, he having heard a rumor to the effect that a dead body had been found under a barn in this vicinity, and identified as that of May, from papers found in his pocket. Our police have heard of no discovery of the kind, and the story seems highly improbable. Mr. Bush has returned home to investigate the origin of the report.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 27, 1868.

SENATE.

The SENATE met in the evening.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. McCONAUGHY, of Adams, a supplement to the election laws, requiring clerks of election to keep a register of names, dates of certificates of naturalization, time and place of, court granting the same, and officer certifying, in all cases of voting by naturalized citizens.

Also repealing the Gettysburg Asylum incorporation, known as "the Gettysburg Lottery Bill" of last session.

By Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, a bill incorporating the Miners and Mechanics Co-operative Association of Monongahela City.

By Mr. BROWNE, of Lawrence, directing the State Treasurer to refund to the Kittanning Bank $2,411, paid in under protest and overpaid.

By Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, for two additional Notaries Public in Pittsburgh.

Also, extending the act of 1842 regulating the line of fences to Pittsburgh.

Also, relative to making and transcribing records, indexes, &c., of the public offices of Allegheny county.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The bill creating a new Judicial District out of Lycoming county passed to a third reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met in the evening.

ADDITIONAL CLERK.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Lancaster, introduced a resolution appointing A. W. Ellius additional Transcribing Clerk. He alleged that the understanding had been entered into by the Republican Conference that he should have this appointment.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, denied that the Republicans had bargained with dissenting Republicans to come over to Davis.

The resolution was defeated, nearly all the Republicans voting against it.

ANTIETAM CEMETERY—ACTION OF GOV. GEARY ENDORSED.

Mr. ARMSTRONG then offered the following:

WHEREAS, It appears from the act of incorporation by the Maryland Legislature, and by resolutions of the Board of Trustees of the Antietam Cemetery, that it is intended that rebel dead, who fell in the late unholy struggle against the life of the nation, are to be interred within the same enclosure and receive the same honors as bestowed by loyal hearts and hands upon loyal dead; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chief Magistrate has, by the noble and patriotic stand he has taken in refusing to expend the appropriation placed at his disposal by the last Legislature, placed the loyal people of this State, and all true lovers of liberty everywhere under renewed obligations of gratitude to him, and given to the world another honorable instance of his genuine loyalty and unflinching integrity to principle.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the action of Gov. Geary in withholding said appropriation, and pledge to him our hearty support, &c.

Passed by a strict party vote.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION.

Mr. DEISE, of Clinton, presented a bill repealing the Gettysburg Asylum incorporation.

After the reading of numerous bills in place, not interesting to Western Pennsylvania, the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS PRESENTED.

By Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, incorporating the Beaver Falls Gas Company.

By Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, providing that the legal name of any firm may consist of one general partner & Co.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Creating a new Judicial District out of Lycoming.

Authorizing the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh to increase its capital and declare dividends out of the net earnings.

Allowing the Commissioners of Fayette county two dollars per day in addition to pay allowed while absent from the county seat on business.

Incorporating the Neshannock Railroad, Coal and Ore Company of Lawrence county, intersecting with the Erie and Pittsburgh or New Castle and Beaver Railroad.

HOUSE.

NEW COMMITTEE.

The new Committee on Retrenchment and Reform was announced as follows: Messrs. Wilson, Thorn, Strang, Nicholson, Gallagher, Armstrong, Stokes, Leeson, Craig, Westbrook and Beard.

BILLS ON PRIVATE CALENDAR ACTED UPON.

Relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Objected off the calendar on first reading by Mr. ADAIRE, of Philadelphia.

Authorizing the Hazelton Railroad Company to borrow money. Passed finally.

Extending the time for the Attleborough Railroad. Objected off by Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny.

Establishing a ferry over the Ohio at Vanport. Passed finally.

Authorizing the School Directors of Bellvue, Allegheny county, to borrow money. Objected off by Mr. FORD, of Allegheny.

The bill provides:

SEC. 1. That the school directors of the Borough of Bellvue, in the county of Allegheny, are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow on the credit of said borough, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and to issue bonds or securities therefor in sums not less than one hundred dollars each, at such rate of interest as they may deem proper, signed by said school directors, not exceeding seven per centum, which bonds or securities shall be free of taxation except for county purposes, and shall be made payable not more than ten years from date and redeemable at any date or dates within said period; that said school directors or their successors shall by resolution direct the manner in which the said money shall be applied and expended in the purchase of a school lot in said borough and the erection of a school house thereon.

SEC. 2. That said school directors and their successors in office are further authorized to levy and collect a per capita tax for the ordinary school purposes upon each and every male taxable inhabitant of said borough, not exceeding two dollars in each year, and they are also empowered to levy and collect annually for the purpose of paying said loan an amount of money over all moneys now authorized by law for school and building purposes, not to exceed ten mills on the county valuation of the property in said borough, said additional tax to be collected annually until said loan shall be paid and not thereafter.

HOUR OF SESSION.

On resolution of Mr. JONES, of Berks, the House will meet hereafter at two o'clock in the afternoon and adjourn at six.

STATE TAX DUE BY COUNTIES.

The Auditor General submitted a report of the amounts of State tax due by each county January 1st, 1868.

ACCOUNTS CALLED FOR.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, offered a resolution requesting the Auditor General to give in the next annual report detailed accounts of all monies paid for extra copies of documents and paid to all special committee men. Passed.

NEGROES IN CARS.

Mr. DEISE, Democrat, of Clinton, moved the consideration of the bill repealing the act of last session compelling the admission of negroes to cars. Disagreed to by a vote of thirty-seven to forty-seven.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, for a Constitutional Convention next November.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, a supplement to the law of limited partnerships, allowing the use of one name in titles of firms.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, for a bridge over the Allegheny at Ewalt street, Herr's Island.

Mr. WILSON, incorporating the German Saint Franciscus Hospital, Lawrenceville, Allegheny county.

Adjourned.

Joint Session—Bids for Printing.

A Convention of both Houses opened the bids for State printing at two o'clock. There were two bids. Singerly & Myers' was accepted, at eighty-three and three-quarters per cent. below the rate specified in the law. Wiley & Greiss, of Lancaster, had bid only seventy-one and sixty-one hundredths per cent. below.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock a. m.

FERE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. COLEMAN, from the Committee on Railroads, reported as committed a supplement to the act of February 9th, 1848, regulating railroad corporations and authorizing their formation, being the Senate Free Railroad Bill. One thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

TO PRESERVE GAME.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, read in place a bill to prevent hunting, catching or killing of game in Finney, Scott and Robinson townships, Allegheny county.

COMPENSATION TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mr. ERRETT also presented a bill requiring payment to the Allegheny County Agricultural Society of the amount adjudicated by the Military Board for the occupation of Fair Grounds in 1861.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. LANDON presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to report a bill determining the number and salaries of officers of the Senate. Passed.

HOUSE.

This House met at two o'clock in the afternoon.

TIME FOR FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The joint resolution fixing the 10th of March for final adjournment was reported affirmatively.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. HICKMAN'S amendments to the Constitution were made the special order for next Wednesday. They are as follows:

1st. The eighteenth section of the first article of the constitution shall be so amended as to read as follows:

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, but in no case shall the said compensation exceed one thousand dollars a year to each Senator and Representative during their respective terms of office, together with fifteen cents per mile in going to and returning from each regular and extra session, to be computed by the usually traveled route between their places of residence and the capital of the State. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the safety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2d. The first section of the third article of the constitution shall be so amended as to read as follows:

In elections by the citizens every freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, having paid a State or county tax within two years, assessed at least ten days before the election, *and able to read this constitution*, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; but a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months; *Provided*, That freemen citizens of the United states between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, having resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, presented a bill authorizing the School Directors of Uniontown to borrow money; also establishing a ferry over the Monongahela at Greenfield.

PENSIONS.

Mr. GALLAGHER, of Westmoreland, a bill granting pensions to Mary McKenry, Catherine Bleeker, Mary Ann Hetring and Margaret Carson, widows of old soldiers; also, granting pensions to Captain Samuel Cooper, Joseph Bower and Samuel Dixon.

RULE AMENDMENT.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, offered an amendment to the rule allowing the House to take a bill out of committee ten days after committal, construing it to mean ten days that the House shall actually be in session.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. McCANDLESS, of Philadelphia, one to prohibit the collection of taxes on personal property by the State, to take effect immediately.

Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, one establishing the rate of interest at seven per cent., not to effect existing contracts.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, one authorizing writs of error on the judgments of Courts of Quarter Sessions on appeal from orders of removal of paupers.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, one incorporating the Allegheny Grocery and Provision Company; also one repealing the act changing the venue in the case of Corbett against Lewis and Nelson from Allegheny to Jefferson, and remanding the same to Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD BILL PASSED.

The bill relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company came up, and Speaker GRAHAM made a lengthy and eloquent speech in its favor. He was followed by Messrs. SEARIGHT, of Fayette, BURNET, of Monroe, McCONAUGHY, of Adams, and LANDON, of Bradford, in the same vein. The bill passed finally on a call of the yeas and nays, without a single dissenting voice.

Following is the bill:

SECTION 1. That the act of Assembly approved August nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company," be and the same is hereby repealed, and the said Company is required to build and complete their road to the State line within five years from the date hereof.

HOUSE.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD BILL PASSED.

The bill relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, which passed the Senate this morning, was called up at half past two o'clock by Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, and passed finally without a call for the yeas and nays.

FEES OF SHERIFFS.

The bill fixing the fees of sheriffs at three dollars per day for transferring prisoners to Penitentiaries and lunatics to Asylums, was defeated.

The bill provided as follows:

"That hereafter the fees of sheriffs for transferring prisoners to the penitentiaries and lunatics to the asylums of the State shall be three dollars per day, and the actual and necessary expenses incurred in travelling from and returning to furnish to the commissioners a bill of particulars of the said services and expenses for examination and allowance by the said commissioners."

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The bill requiring the Secretary of the Commonwealth to forward to the Western Reserve Historical Society at Cleveland, Ohio, a copy of Rogers' Geological Surveys of Pennsylvania, was adopted.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL CONSIDERED.

The Free Railroad bill of the House then came up.

The following is the bill as reported by Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads:

SECTION 1. That any number of citizens of Pennsylvania, not less than nine, may form a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad for public use in the conveyance of persons and property, and for the purpose of maintaining and operating any incorporated railroad already constructed for the like public use, and for said purposes may make and sign articles of association, in which shall be stated the name of the company, the number of years the same is to continue, the places from and to which the road is to be constructed or maintained and operated, the length of such road, or as near as may be, and the name of each county in the State through or into which it is made or intended to be made, the amount of capital stock of the company, which shall not be less than ten thousand dollars for every mile of road constructed or proposed to be constructed, and the number of shares of which said capital stock shall consist, and the names and places of residence of a president, and not less than six or more than twelve directors of the company, who shall manage its affairs for the first year and until others are chosen in their places. Each subscriber to such articles of association shall subscribe thereto his name, place of residence and the number of shares of stock he agrees to take in said company. On compliance with the provisions of the second section of this act and such articles of association shall be acknowledged by at least three of the directors, before some officer competent to take acknowledgment of deeds, in the county where the principal office is designed to be located, and may be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall endorse thereon the day they were filed, and record the same in a book to be provided by him for that purpose, and thereupon the said articles of association shall become and be a charter for the said company, and the persons who have so subscribed to such articles of association, and all persons who shall become stockholders in such company, shall be a corporation by the name specified in such articles of association or charter, and shall possess the powers and privileges following, to wit:

First—To have succession by its corporate name for the period limited in its articles of association.

Second—To sue and to be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity.

Third—To make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth—To hold, purchase and convey such real and personal estate as the purposes of the corporation shall require, not exceeding the amount limited in the articles of association.

Fifth—To appoint subordinate officers and agents as the business of the corporation shall require, and to allow them a suitable compensation.

Sixth—To make by-laws, not inconsistent with any existing law, for the management of its property and regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock.

SEC. 2. Such articles of association shall not be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State until at least two thousand dollars of stock for every mile of railroad proposed to be made is subscribed thereto, and ten per centum paid thereon in good faith and in cash to the treasurer named in said articles of association, nor until there is endorsed thereon or annexed thereto an affidavit, made by at least three of the directors named in said articles, that the amount of stock required by this section has been in good faith subscribed, and ten per centum paid in cash thereon as aforesaid, and that it is intended in good faith to be carried to maintain and operate the road mentioned in such articles of association as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. A copy of any article of association filed and recorded in pursuance of this act, or of the record thereof, with a copy of the affidavit aforesaid endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, and certified to be such by the Secretary of State, or his deputy, shall be evidence of the incorporation of such company and of the facts therein stated.

SEC. 4. When such articles of association and affidavit are filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, the directors named in said articles of association may, in case the whole of the capital stock is not before subscribed, open books of subscription to fill up the capital stock of the company in such places and give such notice as they may deem expedient, and may continue to receive subscriptions until the whole capital stock is subscribed. At the time of subscribing every subscriber shall pay to the directors ten per centum of the amount subscribed by him in money, and no subscription shall be received or taken without such payment.

SEC. 5. Whenever the foregoing provisions of this act shall have been complied with, the persons named as corporators in said articles of association are fully authorized to carry into effect the objects named therein, as fully as any corporation is required to do under the general laws of the Legislature, and said corporation thus created shall be entitled to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the restrictions and liabilities of the general railroad law passed the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the several supplements thereto, so far as the same

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

CITY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting to Elect Members of Board of Guardians of the Poor—Supplementary Consolidation Bill—Proposed Extension of Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway to Union Depot—Remonstrance to "a-senger Railway on Liberty Street—Ordinance Creating Street Districts and Providing for Additional Street Commissioners—Opening and Straightening of Second Street to Soho—Additional Appropriations for Roads, &c., &c.

The City Councils met on special call Tuesday afternoon, February 4th, 1868.

Select Council.

Members Present—Messrs. A. M. Brown, W. R. Brown, Cochrans, Coffin, Coyle, Dickson, Dunn, Gallaher, Gross, Herdman, Jones, Kehew, McClelland, McEwen, M'Kibben, Ogden, Phillips, Rafferty, Rees, Shipton, Tanner, Walnwright and President McAuley.

Absent—Messrs. Laufman, Morrow, M'Clintock and White.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

OATH OF OFFICE RE-ADMINISTERED.

President McAuley stated the law requires the oath of office to be administered to the members of each branch separately, and inasmuch as they had received the oath in joint session it was necessary to have it re-administered.

On motion of Mr. Shipton, W. R. Brown was selected to administer the oath to the Chairman, who afterward administered it to the members and the Clerk.

OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

The President then stated the object of the meeting to be principally for the purpose of electing two persons as Guardians of the Poor, and read a communication from William Douglass, President of the Board, declaring that the 6th day of April, 1867, shall hold their offices respectively until the 1st day of February, 1869, and until their successors shall be duly qualified.

Messrs. J. F. Kilcaid, Wm. Douglass, Dr. G. L. McCook and Gen. H. Anderson were placed in nomination.

On motion, the nominations closed.

Councils then proceeded to a vote, with the following result:

J. T. Kincaid.....13	Dr.G. L. McCook. 9
Wm. Douglas 11	G. H. Anderson.. 7

Messrs. Kincaid and Douglas were therefore declared elected.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The President then read a communication from D. Fitzsimons, President of the Board of Health, setting forth the expenditures of the Board for the past year, and asking for an appropriation from Councils to meet the claims. The expenditures were as follows:

Hospital bills	$500
Office rent	300
Physician's bill	200
Total	$1 000

The communication was received and filed.

THE CHURCH GUILD.

The President read a bill, which has been presented to the State Legislature providing for the exemption of the property of the Pittsburgh Church Guild from taxation to the amount of $50,000. Councils, by which it was resolved requesting members of the Legislature to secure the passage of the same.

Mr. Tanner moved that the resolution be adopted by Councils and forwarded to the members of the Legislature at Harrisburgh.

Mr. Shipton said that he was opposed to exempting any property from taxation except public school buildings, and hoped the resolution would not be adopted.

Mr. Ogden said he knew nothing of the Church Guild or what its objects were, and until he was more enlightened in regard to the matter would have to vote against the resolution.

Mr. Jones was a member of the Association known as the Pittsburgh Church Guild. He said it was a purely charitable Association, having for its object the education of those who were unable to educate themselves; that it was supported mainly by contributions from members of the Church.

President McAuley inquired if it was not strictly a sectarian Association, pertaining to that particular Church, and conducted in its interests?

Mr. Jones replied that it was not. The Guild, or its benefits and advantages was extended free to all sects and denominations alike, and received contributions from other Churches.

Mr. McAuley said that the chair said that he could not vote for the resolution. He was opposed to the exemption of any property from taxation. That Church property was the wealthy man's pay taxes as any other, and that he was opposed to the principle. That if the Legislature was allowed to go on in the passage of such acts there would soon be but little taxable property in the State.

Mr. Ogden said he was opposed to exempting the property of any particular sect or denomination from taxation that the city was at present in need of money as the Association asking for exemption, and they must husband her resources.

Mr. Jones said it was not a sectarian affair; that he looked upon it as a general matter, and one of general interest to the community.

Mr. Shipton could not vote for the resolution.

A vote was then taken, when the resolution was lost by a vote of 11 to 9.

Mr. Herdman moved that the Councils protest against the passage of the bill Adopted.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CONTROLLER.

Mr. W. R. Brown presented a paper from Controller Steel, in which the bill of H. J. Moore, City Surveyor, for surveying the new city boundaries, was explained and endorsed. He also submitted the following bills for the approval of Councils:

Allward & Mills, for repairs to Council Chambers	$11 25
Costs in Supreme Court	73 00
Assessments on Railroad Street House for sewer in St. Patrick's Alley.	

The communication was received and the Controller authorized to certify warrants for the payment of the bills. C. C. concurred.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Mr. Ogden submitted an ordinance granting authority to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company to extend their track from the present terminus along Smithfield street to Seventh, up Seventh to Grant, along Grant to Liberty at the junction of Washington street, and moved that the rules be suspended, and the ordinance passed finally.

After a lengthy discussion of the matter by Messrs. Brown, Ogden and others, at the request of Councils, the City Attorney read the original ordinance of Councils relative to the said railway, to which the present is a supplement.

After some further discussion, Mr. Brown called for the yeas and nays when the motion to suspend the rules was lost by a vote of 12 nays to 10 yeas, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Brown, W. R., Coffin, Dickson, Herdman, M'Kibben, Ogden, Phillips, Rees, Shipton and M'Auley, President—10.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, A. M., Cochrane, Coyle, Dunn, Gross, Gallaher, Kehew, M'Clelland, M'Ewen, Rafferty, Tanner and Walnright—12.

On motion of Mr. Shipton, the ordinance was referred to the Street Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting of Councils. C. C. concurred.

Mr. Dixon presented a remonstrance from residents of Liberty street against the construction of a passenger railway on said street, accompanied by a resolution requesting our members in the Legislature to use all honorable means to prevent the passage of a bill now pending, which provides for the construction of said railway.

Mr. A. M. Brown opposed the adoption of the resolution, and said he thought it might lay over until the next meeting. That a railway was as necessary on Liberty street as it was in any other localities, and moved that it be laid over.

Mr. Phillips said that it was but a few years since the city had given away the sidewalk on Liberty street and several acres of ground in order to have it free from the incumberance of a railroad, and he was opposed to having another track laid on it.

President McAuley (Mr. Reed in the chair) thought it a matter that required immediate attention. The act he said might possibly be too severe, but necessary to take action upon it at once, as in this case delay might be dangerous. He hoped the resolution would pass.

Mr. Gross said Liberty street was now the only thoroughfare leading to the suburban districts in that direction which was not encumbered with a railway, and that in a short time he expected the street would be extended out into those districts, and he hoped Councils would not allow it to be encumbered as the others were. He said he would cheerfully vote for the resolution.

Mr. Ogden was opposed, he said, to blocking up the only thoroughfare in the city leading to the rural districts, upon which the citizens could drive without danger to life and limb, and he hoped the resolution would pass.

Mr. A. M. Brown could not see why there would be more danger to life and limb for a railway on Liberty street than upon Smithfield or Grant, upon which the gentleman pending had so strangely urged the establishment of a railway, and he hoped Councils would not protest against the matter without giving themselves time to consider it. He therefore hoped the resolution would not be adopted.

Mr. Wainwright was in favor of the railway, from the fact that it would increase the value of property in the districts through which it passed.

Mr. Jones thought the matter should be postponed. He did not think Councils were prepared to ask the Legislature to defeat the bill, and he would have to vote for the motion to postpone.

The yeas and nays being called for on Mr. Brown's motion, the result was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, W. R., Coffin, Dickson, Herdman, M'Kibben, Ogden, Phillips, Rees, Shipton and M'Auley, President—10.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, A. M., Cochran, Jones, McClelland, and Wainwright—5.

—Messrs. Coffin, Dickson, Dunn, Kehew, McEwen, McKibben, Ogden, Phillips, Rafferty, Rees, Shipton, and President McAuley—13.

On motion of Mr. Dixon, the resolution was adopted. C. C. concurred.

PAVING MAHON STREET.

Mr. Jones presented a petition from the citizens on Mahon street asking for the paving and grading of the same. Referred to Street Committee. C. C. concurred.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONSOLIDATION ACT.

Mr. A. M. Brown, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to examine the "Act of Consolidation" and draw up a supplement supplying the deficiencies of the same, reported the following bill, which he said had been carefully considered by the joint committee of Councils, assisted by the City Attorney, and was unanimously approved by them:

To the Honorable, the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

The Special Joint Committee appointed January 6th, 1868, "to take into consideration what additional legislation, if any, may be necessary to perfect the act of consolidation, approved April 6th, 1867, and report to Councils such amendments and additions or changes as they may deem advisable," unanimously report that additional legislation is necessary for the purpose aforesaid, and they have embodied in the form of an act of Assembly, annexed hereto, entitled "An act supplementary to the acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh," such amendments and additions as they deem advisable, and also report the resolution appended thereto. All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. M. BROWN,
Chairman of Committee.

PITTSBURGH, February 4, 1868.

An Act supplementary to the acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the officers of the city of Pittsburgh elected on the 10th day of December, 1867, pursuant to the 3d section of the Act of Assembly entitled a further supplement to the acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, &c., approved the 6th day of April, 1867, shall hold their offices respectively until the 1st day of February, 1869, and until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 2. That the qualified voters of said city of Pittsburgh, at all municipal and ward elections, shall hereafter vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all city officers voted for, and labeled "city;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all candidates for the city councils voted for, and be labeled "Councils," and one ticket shall embrace the names of all school directors and other ward officers voted for, and be labeled "ward," and each class of tickets shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box, and the returns of votes for city officers and members of councils shall be made and counted in the same manner as heretofore provided for city elections, except that the same shall be returned to the Mayor within three days after said election, and by him delivered to the Councils upon the day of their organization.

SEC. 3. Each ward shall be entitled to two members of the Select Council, who shall be elected for a term of two years: *provided*, however, that at the election to be held in October, 1868, one of the members for each ward shall be elected for one year and the other for two years.

SEC. 4. That in the year 1868 and in the month of July every fourth year there after, the members of the Common Council shall be apportioned in the following manner: It shall be the duty of the Assessor of each ward to return to Councils a true and exact return of resident taxables to the President of Common Council on or before the first day of July in each year when an apportionment is to be made, and at the first meeting of Councils thereafter a joint committee of five, two from the Select and three from the Common Council, shall be appointed who shall, within the said body, proceed to divide the whole number of taxables by 60, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation: *provided*, however, that each ward shall have at least two members. If any ward shall have a majority of three-fifths more than the ratio of taxables it shall be entitled to an additional member.

SEC. 5. That all persons qualified to vote for all State and county officers shall be entitled to vote at elections held in and for said city, and so much of the 8th section of the act of April 6, 1867, aforesaid as requires the Township Assessors to deliver to the Judges and Inspectors of Elections in each precinct a list of persons assessed therein for city taxes during the current year, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That all persons qualified to vote for all State and county officers shall be entitled to vote at elections held in and for said city, and so much of the 8th section of the act of April 6, 1867, aforesaid as requires the Township Assessors to deliver to the Judges and Inspectors of Elections in each precinct a list of persons assessed therein for city taxes during the current year, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. The Corporation is hereby empowered to provide for the safe and regular building of houses, stores, manufactories and other buildings within its limits and to prevent the erection of unsafe buildings in an unsafe or dangerous manner; to make regulations for the purpose of guarding danger from accidental fire; to prohibit the erection of any building, or addition to, or restoration of any part of any building, unless the outer walls thereof be made of brick stone, mortar, iron, or other incombustible material; and also to appoint an inspector or other officer, to visit and inspect new buildings during the progress of their construction, and to notify the owners or builders thereof of any part which he may deem unsafe or dangerous, or which may not be sufficiently guarded against damage by fire, and to prohibit the same under such regulations as may by ordinance, be directed; and section 9th of the act of Assembly, passed April 6th, 1867, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That so much of the 12th section of the aforesaid act of Assembly as limits the power of the city of Pittsburgh to regulate and license carts, wagons, &c., to those which "may be kept for hire," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. That jurisdiction for the trial of all offenses under the 16th section of the said act of April 6th, 1867, shall be vested in the Mayor of said city of Pittsburgh: *Provided*, that no fine imposed shall exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, and no imprisonment shall exceed the term of sixty days.

SEC. 9. That the Mayor and Aldermen of said city of Pittsburgh shall have jurisdiction of suits for the recovery of fines and penalties imposed by the ordinances of said city.

SEC. 10. That any ordinance, when passed by the City Councils, shall be signed by the President of each Council and countersigned by the Clerks, and shall be published three consecutive days in the papers authorized to do the city printing, and within thirty days after the passage shall be recorded in the office of the Recorder of deeds, &c., in and for Allegheny county, in books kept for that purpose, and so much of the 18th section of said Act of Assembly of April 6th, 1867, as requires the approval of the Mayor is hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. That all laws in force prior to the passage of the aforesaid act of April 6th, 1867, relating to the opening, widening, straightening, grading and paving of streets, alleys and highways and setting the same with curbstones, and for the construction of sewers and the paving and collection of assessments therefor, shall be and remain in full force and be applicable to the entire district embraced in the city of Pittsburgh as consolidated in accordance with said act of April 6th, 1867.

SEC. 12. The Presidents of Councils shall appoint all standing and special committees, all committees shall be joint except where the business pertains to one branch alone, and in all committees the Common Council shall preponderate in numbers, and have a majority of at least one; and so much of the 23d section of the said act of April 6th, 1867, as requires each Council to appoint separate standing committees, and hold four sessions in each year, commencing on the 2d day of their first organization and on the first Monday of April, July and October, respectively, and provides for special meetings at the call of the Mayor or a committee of Councils, and prohibits either Council from adjourning for a longer period than one day, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. The 27th section of the said act of Assembly of April 6th, 1867, shall not be so construed as to prohibit the appointment or election of a member of Council to any office which shall not have been created, or its emoluments increased, during the term for which he shall have been elected to Council.

SEC. 14. Hereafter the Mayor shall be elected for a term of three years, and shall be ineligible to hold said office within three years next ensuing the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected; *Provided*, That this section shall not render the present Mayor ineligible for a second term. The oath of office shall be administered to the Mayor by the President of the Select Council, in the presence of the members of Councils, in joint session, immediately after the organization of the same.

SEC. 15. Whereas the 33d, 34th and 35th sections of the Act of Assembly of April 6th, 1867, provide for the assessment and collection of a special tax for the excess of the separate indebtedness of each city, borough and township within the present limits of the city of Pittsburgh, and whereas the Councils of said city have, in accordance with the existing laws, made appropriations for the amount of interest accruing upon the indebtedness of said city, and such special tax, so collected, will be in excess of the amount required by law to pay the interest aforesaid, therefore the said Councils are hereby authorized to change or modify the appropriations and assessments made as aforesaid, for the year 1868, if such action shall become necessary.

SEC. 16. That all laws and ordinances relating to the city of Pittsburgh, which were in force at the time of the passage of the aforesaid act of April 6th, 1867, and which have not been subsequently repealed or supplied, are hereby declared to be and remain in full force and applicable to said city as consolidated by said act.

Resolved, By the Select Council of the city of Pittsburgh, (the Common Council concurring), that the proposed act of Assembly entitled "An act supplementary to the acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh," reported by the Special Joint Committee of Councils, be and the same is hereby approved; that the same be printed, together with this resolution, and attested by the Presidents and Clerks of Councils and forwarded to our members of the General Assembly with the request that the legislation desired shall be obtained as speedily as possible.

The report was accepted and the resolution read three times and passed.

A motion to reconsider was lost.

—In Common Council a motion was made by Mr. Robb to non-concur and amend section twenty-fifth of the consolidation act of April 6th, 1867, requiring Councils to meet in daylight, leaving it in the power of Councils to fix the time of meeting. The motion did not prevail, and the action of Select Council was concurred in.

INSPECTION STEAMER.

Mr. McClelland offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Property be instructed to have the necessary stabling and other repairs made suitable for a steam fire engine for the Independence Fire Company, in the Ninth ward. Referred to Committee on City Property. C. C. concurred.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Cochran: A petition asking for the grading and paving of Allegheny street from Penn to Liberty. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, a petition for weigh scales at the corner of Allegheny and Penn streets. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. M'Ewen presented a petition from the citizens of the Seventh ward asking for a water pipe on Enoch street, between Gamble and Robinson streets. Referred to Water Committee.

Also, a petition for the grading and paving of Centre avenue from Dinwiddie to Kirkpatrick street. Referred to Street Committee.

In C. C. action of S. C. on the above petitions was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. A. M. Brown, Councils adjourned to meet Tuesday, the 11th instant.

Common Council.

Council was called to order by the President at 4 quarter past two o'clock. The following members were present: Messrs. Barnhill, Barnes, Batchelor, Beales, Berger, Boggs, Bryan, Cashey, Dash, Drake, Davis, Fitzsimmons, Hare, Hemphill, Herron, Hillerman, Jeremy, Kremer, Mawhinney, Meyer, Moorhead, McClurg, Robman, Reed, Reynolds, Robb, A. Scott, J. R. Scott, Shirley, Torrens, Verner, Vick, Weldon, Welsh, Zern and President Tomlinson.

The minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved.

RETURNS OF SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

The President read the returns of the special elections to fill vacancies in the Second ward and Oakland township, by which it appeared D. W. C. Carroll was elected in the former district and Gottlieb Gerner in the latter.

Mr. Hare, of the Fourth ward, inquired whether Mr. Gerner did not now hold the position of postmaster at Oakland? If so, he was incompetent to serve as a member of Council.

The President said Mr. Gerner was present and could answer for himself.

Mr. Gerner replied that he did hold the position of postmaster, but Oakland having been cancelled as a Post Office Borough, there was no longer any necessity for his office. He had written to the Department on the subject, and had tendered his resignation, but had received no reply.

On motion, the matter was postponed until next meeting.

Mr. Carroll appeared and was sworn as a member of Council from the Second ward.

ELECTION OF POOR GUARDIANS.

The President read a communication from Mr. William Douglass, President of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, stating that the terms of James Littell and David Hutchison, as members of the Board, had expired, and that it became necessary, under act of Assembly, for Council to elect two members to fill the vacancies on the second Tuesday of February.

The President announced this was the special business for which the Councils had been called.

On motion of Mr. Brush, Sixth ward, Council proceeded to an election, with the following result:

John Torrence...15	D. Hutchison.... 15
R. M'Kee.....4	James Littell.... 9
Wm. Woods.....4	James Littell.... 9
Wm. Herron.....8	

Mr. Hutchison having received a majority of the votes cast (thirty-three members present and voting) was declared elected.

A second ballot for the remaining member resulted:

Torrence...12	Woods.....8 | Reed..... 6
Kier.....7	Herron.....8 | Littell..... 6

Mr. Torrence was declared elected, and on motion, his election, and also that of Mr. Hutchison, was declared unanimous.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFER.

Mr. Batchelor, of Liberty, offered a resolution transferring $10,000 from the Contingent Fund to Appropriation No. 22. (Roads.)

Mr. Batchelor stated the matter had been thoroughly canvassed by the Finance Committee and agreed to.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. In S. C. the resolution was amended by inserting $5,000 instead of $10,000.

OPENING SECOND STREET.

Mr. Weldon, Third ward, presented a petition from citizens praying for an ordinance authorizing the regulating, opening and widening of Second street to Soho Bridge. Referred to Street Committee.

GRADING M'CANDLESS STREET.

Mr. Jeremy, Sixth ward, presented a petition for the grading and paving of Vine street. Referred to Street Committee.

SEWER ON BEDFORD AVENUE.

Also, a petition relative to a sewer on Bedford avenue, signed by Mr. Finn. Mr. Finn, Street Commissioner, stating that the proper water course is down Bedford avenue, and praying accordingly. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Cassidy, of Eighth ward, offered a resolution instructing the Committee to adopt such measures as will prevent the the obstruction of Second street by the cars of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. Adopted.

GAS LAMPS.

Mr. Vick, Second ward, a resolution instructing the Committee on Gas Lighting to extend pipe on Second street as far as the new grade extends before the pavement is put down, and have three lamp posts put up at equal distance on the same.

Mr. Welsh, Ninth ward, a resolution authorizing the Gas Committee to have the number of public lamps increased, erected on the south side of Penn street, between Morris and Clymer streets. Referred to the Committee on Gas Lighting.

STREET DISTRICTS.

Mr. Reynolds, of Lawrenceville, presented the report of the Committee on the subject, with an ordinance dividing the city into four districts for street purposes, and making other regulations. The first and second districts embrace the same territory which comprised the first and second districts as heretofore established. The third to commence at Taylor street, on the Allegheny river, and run thence by the meanderings of said street to the Pennsylvania railroad; thence along the south side of the railroad to Millvale station; thence to Marie street to the intersection of Pearl street; thence south to the Monongahela river; thence along said road to Sharpsburg bridge, and thence along the Allegheny river to place of beginning. The fourth district to be comprised of all that portion of the city embraced in the above mentioned districts.

Section second of the ordinance provides that the first three districts shall be under the control and supervision of the Street Committee, and that the supervision of said districts shall be paid from appropriation No. 7.

District No. 4 shall be under the control and supervision of the Committee on Roads.

Section fourth authorizes the Street Committee to appoint a Commissioner for district number three to serve until Feb. 1st, 1869, who shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the Committee.

The Committee on Roads is authorized to appoint a Commissioner for district number four, and to fix the salary.

Mr. Reynolds moved the ordinance be read three times and passed.

Mr. Herron, of Pitt, objected, but subsequently withdrew his objection, and the ordinance was adopted. S. C. concurred.

DIAMOND ALLEY SEWER.

The report of the Committee of Conference on sewer in Diamond alley, presented by Mr. Torrens, was adopted. The committee reported in favor of concurring with the Select Council, postponing the making of contracts for the sewer for one year.

DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. FREYFOGLE.

Mr. Zern, Fifth ward, presented a resolution authorizing the offering of a reward of five hundred dollars by the Mayor for any information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of Anthony Freyfogle, a resident of this city, who suddenly disappeared on the evening of the 21st ult. The preamble recited that there were no grounds for supposing that Mr. Freyfogle had destroyed himself, and that it was the general belief that he had been foully dealt with.

The resolution, on motion of Mr. Jeremy, was laid on the table.

POLICE IN LAWRENCEVILLE.

Mr. Reynolds inquired why it was that no police had been stationed in Lawrenceville since the commencement of the new administration? The people of that district had been accustomed to protection, and the absence of police recently caused them some uneasiness.

The President stated that perhaps the Chairman of the Police Committee could answer the gentleman from Lawrenceville.

Mr. Hare, Chairman of the Police Committee, stated that the new police arrangements had not yet been completed. As soon as they were, which would be shortly, a disposition would be made so as to afford the people of Lawrenceville adequate protection.

REVISED CONSOLIDATION ACT.

Mr. Brush offered a resolution that a Committee of three from the Common and two from the Select Council be appointed, with the Presidents of Councils, to proceed to Harrisburgh and endeavor to secure the passage of the revised consolidation act.

Mr. Torley moved to amend by making the Committee consist of *ten* from the Common and *five* from the Select Council.

The amendment was not agreed to.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Brusn, Verner and Torley appointed on the Committee on part of C. C. The S. C. non-concurred in the resolution.

COMMITTEE ON ROADS.

The President announced the Committee on Roads, on part of C. C., as Messrs. McClean, Hillerman and Batchelor.

—In all of which action not otherwise noticed, the Select Council concurred.

On motion adjourned to meet on Tuesday next, 11th inst.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Williams.

TUESDAY, Feb. 4.—In the case of the city vs. C. Zug (reported yesterday) no verdict has been rendered.

J. C. Patterson & Co. vs. Wm. J. Kountz, President of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank et al. This is an action to recover a note for $5,066.74, alleged to be due to the plaintiffs on a contract for the erection of the defendants' bank building, on Liberty street. The plaintiffs entered into a contract with defendants in the year 1866 to erect and complete the building by the 16th of July following. The contract price was $25,000, all of which was paid except the balance now in dispute. It is alleged on part of the defense that the building was not completed until three or four months after the time stipulated, thus causing serious delay and loss to the banking association, the damage claimed to be about $4,000. On trial.

Trial list for Wednesday:

28. Petrona Oil Co, vs. Jas. Benny, Jr.
29. Cyrus Miller vs. Fuller & Eastman.
39. McStein & Co. vs. Jas. Benny, Jr.
49. W. Voight vs. E. Wycoff.
56. Dilman & Co. vs. Miller & Erdner.
61. A. McKee's ex'rs vs. P. P. Demorest.
68. J. G. Hall et al. vs. Pa. Ins. Co.
74. W. Brussels vs. J. Davis.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

TUESDAY, February 4.—The case of John McMahon vs. Kier, Foster & Kier, (reported yesterday,) was still on trial.

In the case of Tower & Ward vs. Jas. O'Neal (hereto fore reported) plaintiffs, by their attorney, D. D. Bruce, Esq., entered a motion for a new trial.

Mary Loughrigh, now confined in the county jail, serving out a sentence of the Court of Quarter Sessions for assault and battery, made application for her discharge under the Insolvent laws.

Following is the list for Wednesday:

95. Shuman & Skinner vs. Hamilton.
67. Pare vs. Gray.
68. Robertson vs. Dilworth.
69. Hare vs. Riebel.
70. Reibel et ux. vs. Hare.
73. Boyle vs. Ihnsen's exrs.
76. Gillespie et al. vs. Wachter.
81. Boffendorf vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
84. Bell vs. West Transportation Co.
85. Pierce vs. Cornahan.
86. Zeigler vs. Grain Elevator Co.
87. Schmoll vs. Keeling.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Peter Kiel, indicted for selling Ellenora L. Kline under promise of marriage, was concluded, the jury finding a verdict of guilty as indicted.

Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence which passed between Dr. H. Campbell, late Warden of the Penitentiary and the subordinate officers of that institution fully explains itself:

WESTERN PENITENTIARY, Feb. 4, 1868.

Dr. H. Campbell:—Dear Sir:—We, the subscribers, officers in this Institution having been informed that you had tendered your resignation as Warden, and as you are now released from the duties and responsibilities pertaining to that office, we deem it a proper time to manifest our friendly regards for you as a Christian and as a gentleman, and to acknowledge that we appreciate your kind, respectful and dignified deportment to us, your subordinate officers, and we assure you, sir, that notwithstanding our daily intercourse may be interrupted, you have our best wishes for your future happiness and eternity. We also take pleasure in acknowledging the uniform kind and courteous deportment of every member of your family, for which we tender them (through you) our sincere thanks and remain, Yours, Respectfully,

MARY JANE MCPIKE, Matron.
Wm. J. Berland, Robert Caskey,
Joseph Harrington, Hamilton Stewart,
Wm. A. Smith, Alexander Gray,
Henry Gray, Chas. B. Greaves,
Robert Stevenson, Hamilton Stewart,
Robert A. Scott, Thos. S. McKean,
John Peers, John Hastings,
L. D. McCandless.

February 4, 1867.

To Robert Caskey, Hamilton Stewart, Alexander Gray, and the other officers of the Western Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN:—It is with pride and pleasure that I acknowledge the reception of your very kind letter of this morning, expressing your friendly feelings and kind regards towards myself and family. For myself be assured that I reciprocate those feelings from my very heart. It is very gratifying to receive this unlooked for generous present, and a feeling. Be pleased to accept on behalf of my family their grateful acknowledgement for your kind regards for them. The many pleasant hours of pleasant intercourse—I believe without a single interruption—which has marked both our official and personal relations. We shall carry with us in our retirement none but the most pleasant recollections. The past three years that we have been associated together. While we separate with these friendly feelings, I part with you with sincere regret, and from the probability that we shall not be again permitted to behold each other again face to face. Whatever may be my lot for time to come, be assured, gentlemen, that you have my best wishes, and earnest prayers for your temporal and spiritual prosperity. Whether or not we meet again on earth may it be the earnest desire of all to meet at the right hand of God in the great day of account, and be received with the welcome "Thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of the Lord."

I remain cordially and affectionately, your obedient servant,

H. CAMPBELL,
Late Warden Western Penitentiary.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were placed in the Recorder's office Feb. 3d 1868:

Jacob Hamel to A. Heidesiker, Jan. 31st, 1868, a lot in East Birmingham, on John street, 20 by 60 feet.....$650

Clifton Wharton to Jacob Hamel, Jan. 12th 1867, a lot in East Birmingham, 20 by 60 feet.....$475

John J. Saint to Jacob Cowan, May 8th 1867, lot on Middlestreet, Sharpsburgh, 45 by 80 feet.....$500

John Bottorf to Daniel B. Conahan, July 28th 1807, lot on Bank Lane, Allegheny city, 20 by 60 feet.....$800

Jonathan Gallagher to Mary A. Osburne, Oct. 3d, 1867, lot on the corner of Second ward, Allegheny, 50 by 175 feet.....$600

William Galbreath to Margaret Kitchen, February 1st, 1868, lot on Western avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, 24 by 120 feet.....$3,200

Ed. R. Parker et al. to Hester Ann Jackson, February 1st, 1868, lot near Whiteoak street, Allegheny, 24 by 45 feet and improvements.....$1,000

Jacob Kneidler to August Mondshin, August 31st, 1867, lot on the Brownsville road in Baldwin township, 99 by 200 feet.....$600

John Geasler to Herman Schindler, Jan. 1st, 1868, lot on Chestnut street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 36 by 109 feet...$1,975

James R. Hendrickson to Lucy Shepherd, January 30th, 1868, lot on Water street, in the borough of McKeesport, 60 by 70 feet.....$800

Jacob Painter to George K. Gamble, Jan. 30th, 1868, tract of land in Union township, containing fifty acres, 103 perches.....$1,000

Thomas Mitchell to Peter Rischiner, Feb. 28, 1866, tract of land in Ross township, on the Spring Garden Plank Road, 3 acres and 39 perches.....$2,625

William Neithercoat to Peter Reichner, Jan. 15th, 1867, one-fifth interest in lot in Ross township, containing 1 acre 127 perches.....$80

William Bakewell, master, to Margaret W. Murphy, to Louisa J. Herron, Dec. 23d, 1867, tract of land in Pitt township, containing 571 perches.....$52

Mary Ann Scott to Thomas J. Bullock, Feb. 3d, 1868, tract of land in Peebles township, on the Braddock's Field Road, containing 13 acres, 3 roods, and 61 perches.....$16,000

Election of Officers.

At the meeting of the Stockholders of the International Co-operative Foundry Association of Pittsburgh, held Monday evening, at Boilers' Hall, for the purpose of selecting officers to serve for the ensuing year, the following persons were duly chosen: President, Wm. A. McBride; Secretary, Samuel R. Baldwin; Treasurer, N. S. McCalley; Directors, Wm. R. Sylvis, John T. Mellor, Hugh Beatty, John M. Blair, John Steele, Wm. T. Bradbury, John Flannigan, George Bradley, Wm. C. Rea and Ed. A. Frethy.

After the officers were elected a vote of thanks to John A. Strain, Esq., was passed, for his many kind acts evincing the utmost good will on his part towards the Association.

Scalt Over.—Yesterday Sheriff Culey conveyed the following prisoners to the Penitentiary: James Monfoodh, convicted of involuntary homicide, one year and three months; Morris Kestner and Henry Hess, railroad larcenists, each three years and three months; William Stewart, larceny, one year and three months; John Hall, larceny, one year and six months, and Henry Reef, larceny, one year and nine months.

Duquesne Borough Council Meeting.

On Monday evening the Council of Duquesne borough held their regular monthly meeting, Burgess Callery in the chair.

Members present: Messrs. J.G. Brown, Wm. Krebs, John Jahn, Andrew Lyons, G. F. Wilhelm and Wm. Saints.

The Burgess appointed the following standing committees:

Ordinance—Messrs. J. G. Brown, G. F. Wilhelm, Wm. Saints.

Streets—Messrs. John Jahn, A. Lyons, Wm. Krebs.

Finance—Messrs. Wm. Krebs, A. Lyons, J. G. Brown.

Wharf—Messrs. G. F. Wilhelm, John Jahn, Wm. Saints.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Clerk, H. F. Eggerst; Treasurer, Gilbert Fisher; Bark Inspector, Jessie Sutton; Street Commissioner, George Mouk; Timber and Board Measurer, Andrew Williams; and John M'Dowell, Wharf Master. August Duffiner; Solicitor, J. Charles Dicken.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the Burgess was authorized to advertise in three daily papers—the *Gazette*, *Dispatch* and *Post*—for proposals for grading and paving of Bank lane, from the bridge to Union alley, Bridge street, M'Fadden street, Pine street, Troy street, and Union alley, from borough line to 6th Allegheny and Butler plank road.

On motion of Mr. G. F. Wilhelm, a tax of five mills on the dollar was assessed for borough purposes.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the Street Committee was instructed to employ a competent engineer to establish the grades of certain streets.

The University Exhibition.

Last night we attended the regular February exhibition of the Western University. We found a crowded hall and good music, whilst the proceedings themselves were beyond praise. The elocution of every one of the fifteen young gentlemen was, if not perfect, at least a great deal nearer perfection than most of us will ever attain. Mr. N. B. Crysler, the Professor of Elocution in the institution, literally convulsed the audience with his happy rendition of one of Saxe's poems. The original essays of Messrs. Ward, Dickey, Parker and Hughes were well conceived and *admirably* delivered, while Messrs. Hogg, Boothe, Reed, McCook, Woods, Patterson, Thaw, Macdonald and Hamilton each read pieces which showed that Professor Crysler's master hand had touched them all and touched them well. But the great success, the evening glory as it were, of the whole exhibition, was the oration on the "Pleasures of Giving" by Wm. H. McGary. The *style* in which it was delivered was simply superb, the voice in which it was delivered was one of impressive earnestness, and each sentence was fraught with a sweetness such as entranced the hearers of our greatest orators, or as moves to tears or mirth the audiences of Edwin Booth. Too much cannot be said in praise of this performance, which was far more worthy of being heard than the lecture of many an eminent man whose position fills his halls.

Proposed New State Road.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature providing for the laying out of a State road from a point in Union township, Washington county, to the road leading from Farleyville to Canonsburg, near the house of John Boyer, to a point on the road leading from the Brownsville and Pittsburgh road to Stewart's Mill, on the land of Moses Seibold, in Allegheny county. It is proposed that the road shall be laid out, completed by the first of next August, shall be forty-five feet wide, and shall ever remain a public highway, to be kept in repair by the respective townships along the line. George Wilson of Allegheny and Job Johnston and E. Rigg, of Washington, are the named Commissioners to view out and mark the line of the road. The bill has passed the House.

We commend the attention of our police to the practice of coal venders who deposit their loads on pavements and do not shovel the coal in the cellars or vaults. This is not only a violation of a city ordinance, but is a positive nuisance to pedestrians.

It was currently rumored in Titusville on Saturday and Sunday that the members of poor old Benninghoff had been captured in Memphis, Tenn., and $150,000 of the stolen money recovered. We set the rumor down as a first-class hoax.

Relief of the Poor.—Mrs. Levi Wade Secretary of the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $100 from the Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Howard, pastor.

In some cases landlords are demanding increased rents for their dwelling houses, a course not warranted unless they have been receiving very low rates during the past year.

Personal.—Mr. W. H. Sylvis, President of the National Moulders' Union was in the city yesterday.

Incendiary Fire at Galveston, Texas.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—A destructive fire in Fremont street, Galveston, last night, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, destroyed $80,000. Mr. Kennedy l